

Kidnappers Delay Execution Of French Hostage for a Week

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Abductors of a Frenchman in Lebanon said Tuesday that they had postponed his execution for one week and demanded that France clarify its policy on terrorism and supplying arms to Iraq.

The Revolutionary Justice Organization, in a statement delivered to the independent Beirut newspaper *Al-Nahar*, said that Jean-Louis Normandin, of France's Antenne-2 television network, had confessed to spying for the French and Israeli secret services.

The statement also warned that new terrorist attacks would be carried out in France if the French government did not fulfill its demands.

It said the decision to postpone Mr. Normandin's execution was made in response to pleas from Lebanon's Shiite Muslim clerics, the hostage's family and "secret pledges made by the French government to parties concerned."

The group had said Saturday

that it would kill him within 48 hours because France had failed to meet its demands.

Meanwhile, a leading Iranian official said Tuesday that Iran had undertaken a search for Terry Waite, the missing Church of England envoy, but still did not know which organization was holding him in Lebanon.

Tehran radio, commenting on an exchange of letters between the Archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, and the speaker of Iran's parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, said, "Our country's officials have undertaken this search for humanitarian reasons."

Despite a statement by the Revolutionary Justice Organization in Lebanon that the envoy was spying for Western intelligence agencies, "it is still not clear which organization is holding Terry Waite," the radio said.

On Monday the radio broadcast the text of letters exchanged between Archbishop Runcie and Mr. Rafsanjani.

Mr. Waite disappeared in Beirut on Jan. 20. Meanwhile, Syria's military intelligence chief in Lebanon, Brigadier Ghazi Kanaan, told the wives of four foreign hostages on Tuesday that their husbands would be freed soon.

"Kanaan was very helpful," one of the women, Fyryl Polhill, said after they met with him in his West Beirut office. "He made us understand that certainly our husbands

would be freed very soon." She said he expressed his concern "in pursuing the release of our husbands."

Robert Polhill was seized with Alan Steen and Jesse Turner, both Americans, and Mithileshwar Singh, an Indian, from Beirut University College on Jan. 24.

In another development, Sheikh Mohammed Hussein Fadlallah, a pro-Iranian Shiite cleric, said in Beirut that he was making personal efforts to secure the release of Mr. Waite and an American journalist, Terry A. Anderson.

Sheikh Fadlallah, who appealed on Sunday to the captors of Mr. Normandin to spare his life, said he was against kidnappings in general and was "educating the people" to refrain from such action.

Sheikh Fadlallah, believed to be the driving force behind Hezbollah, or Party of God, said the hostage crisis was bigger than its Lebanese and Moslem dimensions and involved intelligence networks on state levels.

He said these intelligence networks are not necessarily related to Islam, "I do not mean a specific state," he said, "but they kidnap on the basis of the belief that everybody will give the matter an Islamic label."

"Since Terry Waite was kidnapped," he added, "I exerted all my efforts in a bid to locate his whereabouts in a personal initiative because there are letter exchanges between me and the Archbishop of Canterbury regarding this issue." (AP, UPI, Reuters)

Arafat Opens the Door To New Mideast Talks

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

MADRID — The U.S. secretary of defense, Casper W. Weinberger, confronted by widespread public hostility to U.S. troops in Spain, defended the troops here Tuesday as essential to Western security.

Mr. Weinberger, ending a two-day visit, said that while the United States has told Spain it is willing to reduce some of the 12,500 authorized U.S. troops, current arms control and troop cut talks with the Soviet Union make any more unilateral cuts in Spain unjustifiable.

The secretary was particularly sharp in defense of 72 U.S. F-16 jet fighters that have become the crux of negotiations with the Socialist government of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez.

"I don't have any doubt that there is full understanding as to the importance of the contribution to Western security that 72 of the finest, most advanced fighter planes in the world would bring," Mr. Weinberger said of his talks in Spain.

Spanish officials, however, said in interviews that while they may find the planes useful, they still want them out. They said the Span-

ish PLO, whom Israel and the United States refuse to talk to, need not attend.

Mr. Arafat expressed optimism about a preparatory meeting of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council — the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain, France and China — before a wider conference.

"I think it can take place this year," he said.

Asked who would be in the Palestinian delegation to a peace conference, Mr. Arafat contradicted answers offered by aides who said representation would simply be "the PLO."

"No, not the PLO," he said. "Why say the PLO? It is not necessary to say the PLO. I am against this answer."

When pressed to explain whether this meant PLO officials would not have to take part, Mr. Arafat said: "Who said it? Any Palestinian who would participate would participate in my name, as I am the chairman of the PLO."

The PLO chief, who was speaking in a suburb of Tunis, where he has his headquarters, said Palestinians were ready to attend within an Arab delegation.

"This is our option," he said. "Either to have an independent participation, or to be within a joint Arab delegation."

The idea for a conference has received backing from Egypt and the European Community within the past month.

But the concept has given rise to strong divisions within the Israeli coalition government, where it has the support of Foreign Minister Shimon Peres but is rejected by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir.

Objections by Israel, the United States and Jordan include the PLO's refusal to accept Security Council Resolution 242, declared after the 1967 Middle East war, on the ground it treats the Palestinian issue only as a refugee problem.

The resolution also calls for the right of states in the region to live in peace in secure and recognized boundaries.

Mr. Arafat reiterated his stand that any conference should be held on the basis of all UN resolutions on the Middle East, including 242. Other UN resolutions have called for the establishment of a Palestinian state.

Further obstacles to a Middle East peace conference include U.S. and Israeli insistence that any Soviet participation should be conditional on Moscow's restoration of full diplomatic ties with Israel.



FRACAS IN QUITO — A demonstrator hurling a stone at police as several hundred high school students converged at the Ecuadorian government palace to protest austerity measures — including increased bus fares and gasoline prices — after recent earthquakes ruptured an oil pipeline. No one was reported injured or detained in the violence.

Spain Calls Weinberger Visit Positive

By Edward Schumacher

New York Times Service

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Spanish officials, however, said in interviews that while they may find the planes useful, they still want them out. They said the Span-

ish view was that the planes served specific U.S. interests in the Middle East and the Mediterranean more than general Western interests.

"Our position is unchanged," a Foreign Ministry official said, although he said Mr. Weinberger's visit was positive.

Innocencio Anias, chief spokesman at the Foreign Ministry, said: "Both sides expressed their points of view and the positions remain distant. The Spanish government still hopes that an agreement can be reached, which will entail a substantial reduction of U.S. personnel and installations in Spain."

Mr. Weinberger, who left Tuesday for Turkey, came to Spain as part of a Southern European swing that is also scheduled to include a visit to a U.S. base on Portugal's Azores islands. His visit to Spain was not intended to be part of the ongoing formal troop negotiations, but both sides said that the issue dominated the talks.

Hours before Mr. Weinberger's arrival, thousands of protesters demanding total U.S. military withdrawal from Spain marched on Torreon Air Force Base, a joint Spanish-American base 15 miles (24 kilometers) outside Madrid, where the F-16s are stationed. The

march turned violent as several hundred protesters threw stones at police, who responded with horseback charges and water cannons.

Mr. Weinberger said his talks were "the kind of cordial and serious discussions that you would expect from two countries that are very close friends and allies."

He met Monday with King Juan Carlos I, Defense Minister Narciso Serra, Mr. Gonzalez, and members of the Spanish negotiating team at the troop reduction talks.

In addition to Torreon, the United States shares air bases in Zaragoza and Rota, a huge navy base in Rota and a variety of communications, observations and munitions posts around the country.

The bases were established by a 1953 agreement that has since been updated but expires in 14 months. Many Spaniards oppose the bases because they say the 1953 agreement bolstered the dictator Francisco Franco. The government

last year affirmed Spain's membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization makes much of the U.S. presence redundant. The referendum included a provision calling for a U.S. troop reduction.

RUN: What Makes Anyone Seek U.S. Presidency?

(Continued from Page 1)

human nature," Mr. Mondale said. "And then you have got to be able to ask that most arrogant of all questions. You have to look in the mirror and say, 'I'd be the best president.' Boy, that's hard for an honest man to do."

He continued: "The biggest mistake people make is that they get into it willy-nilly, thinking there is no downside. But it's like a book with a barb in it. You have got a chance of losing. This country doesn't like losers."

"You have got a chance of losing the office you now hold. The people of your state will think you've gone high-hat once you tell them you're more interested in something else."

BASES: U.S. and Spain Differ

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. presence redundant. The referendum included a provision calling for a U.S. troop reduction.

"I think our proposals address the provisions in the national referendum," Mr. Weinberger said Tuesday.

But responding to a question relating the troops to arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union, he said: "I don't think anything that has happened at this point would justify any unilateral reduction of any of the Western strengths."

The Torreon base has been particularly sensitive because of its visibility so near to Madrid. Declaring that the F-16s are critical to southern European defense, the United

States proposed in the last negotiating session in February to move the planes to Moron, in the south. Spanish officials, however, said they have all but formally rejected the proposal as a ruse.

Responding to press reports that the United States is exploring moving the planes to Portugal, Turkey or Morocco, Mr. Weinberger said, "We are not negotiating with any other country."

U.S. officials said they were not helped last year when Congress, as part of cuts worldwide, reduced military credits and aid to Spain this year by 73 percent, from \$415 million to \$113 million. The Reagan administration is seeking to restore \$201 million of the Spanish credits.

know how quickly early euphoria can turn to something else."

In 1978, he was upset in his first bid for re-election as governor. But he came back in 1982 to win a bitter rematch, and was elected to a third term in 1986.

Mr. Dukakis visited Iowa, the site of the first presidential caucus, and New Hampshire, where the first primary election will be held. His trips were extensively covered by the Boston news media. Five Boston film crews followed him into Iowa living rooms and farms in late January. The spectacle attracted three camera crews from Des Moines, which dutifully filmed the Boston crews.

No other potential candidate, not even Mr. Cuomo, has created such a stir in his home state.

"There has been a tremendous media hype here," said Tom Kiley, a Boston poll taker who has worked for Mr. Dukakis in the past. "Partly it's the Kennedy effect, the taking it for granted that someone from Boston is automatically in the presidential race. Also, this is an intensely political town. There's a lot of chauvinism here that says if the Duke is the best we have to offer, he's the best."

"The obvious risk," Mr. Kiley added, "is that the buildup has been so big, it won't take much to prick it."

Mr. Dukakis dismissed that risk. "You would have to go into it with the attitude that if lightning strikes, terrific," he said a few days before announcing his campaign. "If not, you are not going to be disappointed by it."

Like Mr. Mondale, Mr. Dukakis could not put his finger precisely on what was behind his decision. "It's a collection of feelings and instincts and experiences, and in the last analysis, it's got to feel right," he said.

Representative Morris K. Udall, an Arizona Democrat who sought his party's nomination in 1976 and chose for health reasons not to try again in 1984, remembers the first time it was suggested he run for president.

He recalled that two fellow Democratic representatives "came up to me in the House cafeteria over coffee and told me they thought I should run for president."

"I didn't run for the exit and say, 'These guys are crazy, arrest them,'" said Mr. Udall. "I was flattered. It's a very heavy wine. You start hearing people introduce you as the next president, and you kind of get comfortable with the idea."

"I remember a story out of Tolstoy," he continued. "Count So-and-so returns from the front on a Christmas break. He spends two weeks being fêted, hailed, toasted and celebrated. It's a wonderful time. Then he has to go back to the front. The next day, bullets are whizzing by his head."

"My God," he says, "they're shooting at me — me, who everybody loves!"

WORLD BRIEFS

Right Seeks Cabinet Post in Finland

HELSINKI (AP) — Conservatives asked Tuesday that their party be granted its first post cabinet post in 40 years after winning nearly as many parliamentary seats as the long-dominant Social Democrats.

"The others face quite a job if they try to throw us aside now," said Ilkka Suominen, the leader of the conservative National Coalition Party. The party, which has been in opposition for 21 years, gained nine seats to win 53 places in the 200-seat parliament.

Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa's Social Democrats received the largest percentage of the vote in the weekend election. But the party lost one of its 57 parliamentary seats, according to unofficial calculations based on completed results. Official results are expected later this week after a mandatory recount.

100 Killed in Uganda Bus Accident

KAMPALA, Uganda (AP) — More than 100 people died after a bus overturned in eastern Uganda, the state-owned radio reported Tuesday. Radio Uganda said the bus, operated by the Uganda People's Transport Co., tipped over on Sunday, 55 miles (about 90 kilometers) from the eastern town of Soroti.

Forty-one persons were killed instantly, and at least 60 others died of injuries on Monday and Tuesday, the broadcast said. The radio reported that 20 other seriously injured passengers remained hospitalized. The bus reportedly was carrying 150 passengers.

Czech Trial Reportedly Postponed

VIENNA (AP) — The trial of two Czechoslovak brothers, charged with subversion and agitation against the state, has been postponed indefinitely, an émigré source said here. The trial was scheduled to start on Tuesday.

Pavel Wonska, 34, an auto mechanic, had been charged with subversion for declaring himself an independent candidate in parliamentary elections last year. His brother Jiri, 36, is charged with agitation against the state for helping him.

The mother of the two men, Gerta Wonska, was told by a judge that the trial would not take place and had been adjourned without a scheduled date, according to the source.

Israel to Cut Terms of Arabs' Killers

TEL AVIV (AP) — President Chaim Herzog will reduce the prison terms of three members of a Jewish underground organization. The three were convicted of murdering three Arabs in a 1983 attack on a West Bank college campus, a spokesman said Tuesday.

Mr. Herzog is to reduce their life prison terms to about 24 years "in the near future," said Ami Gluska, a spokesman. He said the decision was not tied to the plea for clemency from members of the Jewish settlement movement. He said it was in keeping with a general practice of reducing the terms of all prisoners serving life terms.

The three, Menachem Livni, Shaul Nir and Uziel Shabat, were convicted in July 1985 for the grenade and machine-gun attack on students at the Islamic College in Hebron in 1983. Three Arab students were killed in the attack.

Another Suicide Effort in New Jersey

BERGENFIELD, New Jersey (UPI) — Two young people apparently tried to kill themselves Tuesday with automobile exhaust in the same garage where four teen-agers died in a suicide pact last week, the police said.

A police officer who noticed a broken lock on the garage found a 20-year-old woman and teen-age boy in a car inside the building. The woman was handcuffed to the steering wheel and vomited from both nostrils. She was found in the car, the police said. The boy was shut off his car. The garage was full of fumes and the motor was hot, they said.

The attempt followed by about 12 hours the suicide of a 20-year-old man in nearby Clifton by the same method. His death brought to seven the number of apparent imitation suicides set off in at least four states by the Bergenfield incident.

Threats to U.S. Aide Linked to Drugs

MIAMI (NYT) — Leon B. Kellner, the U.S. attorney for the Southern District of Florida, has been under heavy guard since federal intelligence agencies reported more than two weeks ago that a South American narcotics ring planned to kill him, federal law enforcement officials said.

Threats against Mr. Kellner, who is the top federal law enforcement official in south Florida, "are considered a very serious and sensitive matter," a spokesman for the Justice Department said Monday.

Mr. Kellner's office has been active in the prosecution of several large drug rings. In November, he announced indictments against leaders of a powerful Colombian drug ring, called the "Medellin cartel" after a Colombian city in which it originated. The indictments accused the ring of smuggling 58 tons of cocaine into the United States over the past decade.

For the Record

President Ronald Reagan will hold a news conference Thursday night, his first formal meeting with reporters since Nov. 19, the White House confirmed Tuesday.

A military court in Ankara sentenced a Jordanian Embassy employee and a Turk to 15 years in prison on Tuesday for spying for Syria. (AP)

The death toll in a linen mill explosion in Harbin, China, has risen to 49 from 45, with 183 workers injured, a Chinese television broadcast said Tuesday. The cause of the blast Sunday has not been determined. (UPI)

Spain and Thailand signed cultural and tourism cooperation accords on Tuesday in Madrid on the first day of a state visit by Prime Minister Phao Tinsulanonda. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Hilton Hotels Corp. said it would build 10 all-suite hotels in Chicago, New England and Southern California suburban markets in the next 18 to 30 months. Hilton said the hotels would seek business travelers, with rooms costing \$65 to \$85 a night. (Reuters)

Spanish railroad unions, engaged in a pay dispute with the state-owned railroad, has called a 24-hour stoppage for March 27 to coincide with a strike by Iberia and Avianco workers. A union spokesman said they were pressing ahead with a six-hour stoppage on Wednesday to demand wage increases above Renta's 5-percent offer. (Reuters)

British Airways and British Caledonian Airways have received permission to fly nonstop services to Tokyo after the end of May, reducing the flying time between Britain and Japan by more than six hours. British Caledonian will begin its first nonstop service on May 31, and fly the route Friday and Sunday thereafter. British Airways will start May 4 flying nonstop on Thursday and Saturdays. (UPI)

Soviet Urges Monitoring For Weapons in Space

GENEVA — The Soviet Union urged Tuesday that the 40-nation Geneva Conference on Disarmament begin considering the possibility of establishing an international agency for verifying the "nondeployment" of weapons in outer space.

In a speech to the conference, Yuri A. Nazarkin, the chief Soviet delegate, called on delegates to consider "a system of international verification of nondeployment of any weapons in outer space, a system which provides for the establishment of an international inspectorate."

He said such an inspectorate "would be given the right of access, for the purpose of on-site inspections, to all objects designed to be launched and stationed in outer space, and to their corresponding launching vehicles."

"Inspectors could monitor any launches of space objects," the statement added. In initial reactions, Western diplomats described the proposal as vaguely worded. But they said it appeared aimed primarily at establishing another means of blocking deployment of the Reagan administration's space-based anti-missile system, known as the Strategic Defense Initiative.

The diplomats said Mr. Nazarkin had added few details to a similar proposal unveiled Feb. 3 by Yuri M. Vorontsov, the chief Soviet negotiator and a first deputy foreign minister, concerning opening of launch-sites to international inspectors.

In addition, they said Mr. Nazarkin failed to provide details of how such an inspectorate would be organized, whether it would be bilateral, or composed of selected members of the 40-nation conference, and precisely what sort of weapons, launching systems, "space objects" would be covered.

Mr. Nazarkin's comments followed Moscow's significant shift two weeks ago on the relationship of SDI to the question of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe.

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Abstinence Or 'Safe Sex' Urged in U.S. AIDS Plan

By Philip J. Hilts
and Sandra G. Boodman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The federal government released on Monday its new AIDS education plan, which stresses sexual abstinence and monogamy as preventive measures and recommends "safe sex" using condoms when these measures are impossible.

The plan also stresses the need to leave local jurisdictions free to decide what, if any, information should be passed on to young people, according to Dr. Robert E. Windom, assistant secretary of health and human services.

It calls for the federal government to develop television advertising, school curricula and other materials for national distribution, and then allow state and local jurisdictions to use the material, change it or decide not to use it.

The report was released following a congressional hearing at which the Reagan administration was criticized for delay in addressing the need for education about AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

"The federal government has been superb in pursuing biomedical research about AIDS," said David Fraser, president of Swarthmore College and a member of the National Academy of Sciences. "But we need to have intensive education put in place now in high- and low-risk states."

That theme was echoed by other witnesses, who criticized the Department of Health and Human Services for delays in developing media and educational campaigns aimed at the general public and public-school students.

AIDS, which is caused by a virus transmitted through sexual intercourse, infected needles or blood, or from mother to infant during pregnancy, has struck 32,000 Americans, killing more than 18,000 since 1981. The disease destroys the body's immune system.

The report emphasizes sexual abstinence, fidelity in marriage and letting local moral values determine what information should be offered in schools and advertising campaigns.

It also prominently recommends, "If it is not possible to practice sexual abstinence until infection status can be determined, always use condoms during sex, because use of condoms can reduce the risk of transmission of the AIDS virus."

The government proposed spending \$80 million on the campaign for the 1987 fiscal year and \$104 million for fiscal 1988.

Wider Testing Planned
The government plans to issue a recommendation that tens of thousands of Americans who received routine blood transfusions be tested for the AIDS virus, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The appeal for testing will be published Friday in the Centers for Disease Control's Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, a flier for doctors that is routinely reprinted by the journal of the American Medical Association.

Mention as Toxic-Waste Site Puts Utah Resort in Dumps

Designation for the "Superfund" cleanup program so drastically depressed tourism and land values in Park City, Utah, that the ski resort got Senator Jake Garn, a Republican, to push legislation through Congress removing it from the list. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency had ruled that toxic heavy-metal tailings from silver mines posed a public health risk, and designated the town as a recipient of funds from the federal toxic-waste cleanup program. The town says the ruling was based on inadequate state data. Kenneth Alkema, state environmental health director, conceded that "if you get listed on Superfund, it's like having AIDS."

Now the EPA is preparing new tests "to do the kind of job we should have done in the first place," Bill Geise, director of the cleanup for the Rocky Mountain region, told The Washington Post. "Even though EPA and the state of Utah have wronged Park City, two wrongs don't make a right, and walking away from a potential public

health problem without determining whether it's real would not be showing good conscience."

Short Takes

A ferry of the type that capsized off Belgium this month probably would be barred from American waters because the design would not meet U.S. safety standards, a U.S. Coast Guard inspector, Commander Jack McGowan, told The New York Times. The standards include partitions, known as bulkheads, below the vehicle deck and watertight doors. The Coast Guard conducts quarterly inspections of all large passenger ships in the country.

Manhattan's Algonquin Hotel will be preserved, the owner, Ben B. Bodine, told The New York Times. Mr. Bodine, 84, said, "Even if I did sell it, I definitely want it to

AMERICAN TOPICS

be a landmark first." Landmark status, meaning a building may neither be razed nor substantially altered, is expected. The midtown hotel is best known for its round table where Dorothy Parker, Robert Benchley, Alexander Woollcott and other wiseguys gathered for meals in the 1920s and 1930s.

Farrar, Straus & Giroux will pay authors a 5 percent royalty on books that are sold at a fraction of their original price after sales have run dry. The money involved is "no big deal," said Roger W. Straus, president of the publishing company, but "it's time to redress a situation that's unfair to authors." Since remainder sales seldom cover even the cost of manufacturing the book, no other publishers appear likely to follow suit, The New York Times reports. The policy may help ease a long-standing grievance. An article in the Authors Guild Bulletin recently said, "The public is spending millions of dollars at the bargain

table to read our words, and none of it is coming to us."

Yale University defers interest and principal on student loans to graduates of its School of Management who take public sector and nonprofit jobs at salaries under \$25,000 a year. Debts of graduates who remain in such jobs for seven years will be forgiven altogether. The law schools at Harvard, Stanford and New York University have similar programs.

On receiving a postcard from a parcel delivery service asking him to telephone between 1 and 6 P.M. to arrange to get a package, A.R. Wolf-Knapp did so and got an answering machine requesting the necessary information. The package arrived the next day, he told The New York Times. A few days later, he received a postcard about another package. It was after 6 P.M. but, reflecting that answering machines can work around the clock, he called anyway. After a few rings he heard a voice say, "Call back tomorrow for machine."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Cartoons Are Little More Than Toy Ads, Parents Find

By Fred M. Hechinger
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Parents and educators are expressing concern over the content of television Saturday morning cartoons, which increasingly reflect the influence of the rapidly growing toy industry.

The cartoons, whose mayhem and firepower are striking to even the casual viewer, are in many cases little more than a nonstop sales pitch to children on all three major U.S. television networks and on many foreign stations.

The commercial appeal to children of television cartoons is not new. In the 1960s, there were complaints that toy commercials often misled children by making the product appear sturdier and more

glamorous than the real item, and that they often perpetuated ethnic and racial stereotypes or made girls appear helpless, if not stupid.

But many see today's cartoons as worse. A recent segment of "Currents," a public television program, aired allegations that the toy industry and the networks are "setting the cultural agenda for our children."

"To a great extent, the profit motive is determining what images and what values we transmit to the next generation," said Marty Goldensohn, the journalist responsible for the report.

According to the program:

• Commercial and programs have been merged. Toy companies not only produce the commercials

for their products, they also produce many of the children's programs, incorporating their products in the plots.

• Many toys are Rambo-like warriors or relate to terrorism or nuclear weaponry. Five of the 10 best-selling toys are "action figures," with GI Joe in the lead.

• Many toys come with such detailed descriptions of what they are and what they do that little is left to the children's imaginations.

• Many toys are "substitute companions" intended for solitary play.

Peggy Charren, the head of Action for Children's Television, an organization that aims to improve

programming, said: "With these shows, the need to sell is the driving force behind everything the program says and that makes it a commercial. There is something very nasty about the practice, because the reason we don't do it to adults is that adults wouldn't stand for it."

Before 1983, Federal Communications Commission guidelines prohibited the linking of commercials and programs. But the commission is no longer enforcing the guidelines.

"This FCC doesn't believe in intruding itself in program decisions," said James Quella, a commissioner.

Doug Thomson, a representative of the Toy Manufacturers of Amer-

ica who spoke on the "Currents" program, conceded: "Children are targeted as consumers. They always have been, always will be."

When the Good Humor ice cream trucks rang their bells, he said, "They certainly weren't calling Mom and Dad; they were calling the children."

Mr. Thomson said the best way to get rid of objectionable programs "is simply to turn the TV off."

While parents do have a responsibility to control their children's television viewing and to counter values they do not endorse, many say that toys and shows about terrorism, violence, war and nuclear disaster create anxieties that cannot be easily overlooked.

U.S. Officials Concede They Acted Too Slowly on PCBs in '85

By Philip Shabecoff
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Environmental Protection Agency knew about contamination by polychlorinated biphenyls, or PCBs, at specific sites along the Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline as early as the autumn of 1985 but took no immediate action to protect public health at the sites, according to internal agency documents.

Agency officials had said that they were unable to act more quickly to deal with the contamination, which was made public last month, because they had insufficient information from the company.

But officials interviewed over the weekend conceded that, in retrospect, it appeared that the agency should have moved faster to protect the public from the contamination and at the least to have notified the state and local governments of the potential dangers.

The documents also show that the head of the agency's toxic substances program, John A. Moore, believed that the pipeline company might have "knowingly and willfully" violated the Toxic Substances Control Act.

Frederick Stiehl, the agency's associate enforcement counsel, said that "as we look back at it in retrospect, it certainly looks as if we could and should have acted faster."

Agency enforcement officials now are taking civil administrative

action against Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline, which has acknowledged burying PCBs at 51 sites along its right of way.

But agency officials have said they were not considering criminal charges against the company because there was no evidence that it had willfully violated the law.

Several agency officials said that they had not ruled out a criminal investigation of Texas Eastern and that such an investigation remained a distinct possibility.

A spokesman for Texas Eastern, Fred Wichele, said that the company had not moved quickly to deal with the contaminated waste sites

because "we were convinced they did not pose a health problem."

He maintained that there still was no conclusive evidence of any health threat, even at a site in New Jersey where levels of PCBs considered unsafe by the environmental agency were found in drinking-water wells.

Mr. Wichele also said that the company had not knowingly or willfully violated the toxic substances law.

The manufacture of PCBs was banned by the 1976 toxic substances law after the chemical was found to be a cause of cancer and other diseases.

Under the law the toxic chemical was required to be disposed of by incineration at government-approved disposal sites.

But the agency documents, obtained from staff aides of the Senate Superfund and Environmental Oversight Subcommittee, indicated that the company continued to dispose of contaminated wastes in earthen pits along its pipeline through 1984.

Senator Frank R. Lautenberg, Democrat of New Jersey and chairman of the subcommittee, said Monday that the documents showed that "EPA sat on its hands for 18 months even after knowing about the PCB-laden pits."

Mr. Lautenberg also took the agency to task for failing for 15 months after it had found out about the PCBs at the specific sites to inform the states involved and the citizens who were potentially endangered by the toxic chemical.

One of the documents was a letter to the agency's toxic substances monitoring office from F.L. Cohan, senior vice president of the Texas Eastern Gas Pipeline Co., discussing the company's PCB disposal practices.

Attachments to the letters gave specific details about the location, size and status of the disposal sites and information about the concentrations of PCBs.

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Finland*	F.M.	1,630	880	490	4.50	8	F.M. 3.5	F.M. 1,274
France	F.F.	1,400	760	420	3.85	7	F.F. 3.15	F.F. 1,147
Germany*	D.M.	560	300	170	1.55	2.7	D.M. 1.15	D.M. 419
Gr. Britain	£	120	65	36	0.33	0.55	£ 0.22	£ 80
Greece	Dr.	20,000	11,000	6,000	55	100	Dr. 45	Dr. 16,380
Ireland	£Ir.	140	77	42	0.38	0.70	£Ir. 0.32	£Ir. 116
Italy	Lire	350,000	190,000	105,000	960	1,800	Lire 840	Lire 305,760
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	10,700	5,800	3,200	29	50	L.Fr. 21	L.Fr. 7,644
Netherlands	Fl.	634	340	190	1.75	3	Fl. 1.25	Fl. 455
Norway*	N.Kr.	1,650	900	500	4.50	8	N.Kr. 3.50	N.Kr. 1,274
Portugal	Esc.	19,000	10,400	5,700	52	125	Esc. 73	Esc. 26,572
Spain*	Ptas.	26,500	14,600	8,000	73	135	Ptas. 62	Ptas. 22,568
Sweden*	S.Kr.	1,700	920	520	4.70	8	S.Kr. 3.30	S.Kr. 1,200
Switzerland	S.Fr.	490	270	148	1.35	2.50	S.Fr. 1.15	S.Fr. 418
Rest of Europe N. & French Africa, Middle East	\$	400	220	120	1.19	Varies by country	\$ 0.89	
Rest of Africa Gulf States, Asia	\$	550	300	165	1.64	Varies by country	\$ 1.51	

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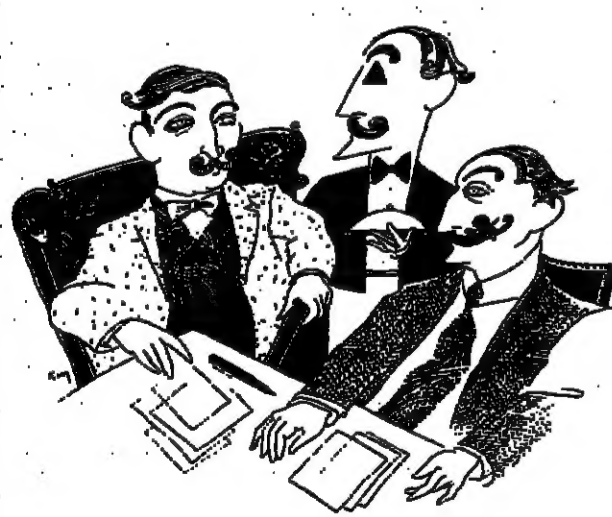
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Gray Northern Spring

The world economy, like spring, can be cold and slow. This year the outlook seems poor for the North and therefore bleak for the South. In the United States more indicators point to weakness than to strength, but with the external account still in vast deficit the authorities are in no position to take offsetting action. In West Germany output is flat, with home demand so far failing to supply the dynamism that previously came from exports. In Japan the economy is equally sluggish, for precisely the same reason.

Exchange rate changes have slowed the surge of imports into America and of exports out of West Germany and Japan, but this leaves the world temporarily unbalanced. Normally, governments would use budget policy to help correct the process. What is striking today is the extent to which they distract political attention away from such action by insisting that the priority is to reform the entire tax system, rather than reconsidering whether the balance between tax revenues and expenditures is right for the economy.

Periodic tax reform is desirable. Tax systems evolve incrementally rather than logically. Particular sectors are favored or disfavored at particular times because of prevailing views on what the economy needs. What once seemed useful can hamstring economies as circumstances change. But there is a right and a wrong time for reform, because parliaments cannot deliver on everything at once.

Last year the United States spent much time on tax reform, and the result did little to reduce the immediate budget deficit. This year Japan has introduced a highly cautious budget, promising vaguely to make it more expansive when adopted, but the government is bogged down politically with its tax reform proposals — including a sales tax that is not devoid of sense — and its readiness and ability to stimulate home demand through the budget are in doubt. In West Germany the government is more interested in plans to cut taxes over a three-year period, with important spending cuts as well, than in near-term countercyclical steps. What Bonn and Tokyo forget is that by the time they give a boost to their flagging economies — next year at the earliest — these may have sunk further, since deflation has its own dynamics just as inflation does. Britain seems alone in the business of budget relaxation, and this may be the wrong place and the wrong time.

So spring may be a little late this year, with costs for all. One can appreciate West German and Japanese reluctance to follow the example of countries which relaxed budget policy excessively in the past. Harder to appreciate is their refusal to take any action at all to help avert world recession. Obsession with past failures can jeopardize the future. The Bourbons forgot nothing and learned nothing and came to a bad end.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

For Rebirth at UNESCO

The election campaign is quietly gathering steam for a new leader of UNESCO, the United Nations cultural agency that the United States quit at the end of 1984. A director-general will be chosen to replace Amadou Mahtar M'bow of Senegal, whose 11-year tenure saw the Third World and the Soviet Union collaborate to undermine UNESCO's dedication to the free flow of information, and otherwise to hone an anti-Western edge. The United States is not directly involved in the campaign but has an interest in its outcome. The wave of sentiment that brought UNESCO to crisis in the 1970s has ebbed, and under the director-general to be elected in November, the United States can fairly hope to return.

The apparent front-runner is Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan of Pakistan, a senior diplomat from a country friendly to the United States. The other leading contender is Enrique Iglesias, the energetic foreign minister of democratic Uruguay and a respected economist. Others mentioned include two former prime ministers, Pierre Elliott Trudeau of Canada and Malcolm Fraser of Australia, former Foreign Minister Butros Butros Ghali of Egypt and Abdus Salam, a physicist who is Pakistan's only Nobel laureate. Bloc-log-rolling is the rule in elections to international agencies. But these are distinguished people. Their quality suggests, among other things,

that the Third World countries that benefit most from UNESCO do not wish the organization to spend its energies further on the political distractions of the last decade.

Or do they? The American government is not so sure. Before coming back to UNESCO, it wants to be certain that the changes under way in the organization in the last few years are locked in.

The assaults on a free press that once found a congenial home at UNESCO have tapered off or, more precisely, have been deflected into other corners of the United Nations system, such as the General Assembly's Committee on Information. But the Reagan administration continues to insist that UNESCO abandon political issues such as disarmament and return to its original educational work. The administration is also very strong on promoting reform within the UNESCO management.

It matters who heads UNESCO. It matters that the organization end its censorship kick and that it be run better. It matters that the United States resume a useful role. But what matters most is that the new UNESCO find a suitable and inspiring mission. It does many things, but it needs a sharp focus on one. Literacy is the obvious choice, and the urgent one, and the right one. A great literacy campaign would make UNESCO's rebirth worth the struggle.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Warnings, Not Laws

Democrats in Congress propose requiring employers to give workers substantial notice of layoffs and to consult with them or local authorities before the door is shut. The objective is noble, but the means are excessive.

The Senate and House are considering similar versions of a "plant closing" bill, part of a package that would also beef up public aid to dislocated workers. The proposal deals with job dislocations caused by foreign competition, the takeover craze and technological change. The administration has a similar proposal but opposes statutory requirements for advance notice and consultation.

The plan submitted in the Senate would require employers to give at least 90 days' warning if they are going to eliminate 50 or more jobs in one location, and earlier notice for bigger layoffs. It would also make employers talk with employee representatives or the community where layoffs are scheduled, with an eye to alternatives. There would be penalties for noncompliance absent unforeseeable adversity.

Actually, advance notice is already standard practice for many companies, particularly big ones. What rightly concerns them about writing this into law is the potential for long delays that cancel out needed flexibility and intensify a company's difficulties. Small companies are also understandably concerned that as soon as they go public with the bad news, closing comes even faster than expected. Suppliers and customers vanish and creditors cut them off.

Forewarning is simple fairness for workers about to be put out on the street, and management should be open to suggestions from affected employees and communities. More than just fair, when a shutdown is inevitable, advance notice gives employees and the community time to adjust. The best remedy, favored by the administration and major business organizations, would be for companies to give notice and consult without legal tape. But if there is no law, business bears a heavy burden to act responsibly.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Expect Shifts and Reverses

Mikhail Gorbachev's talk of reform has put East European Communist governments in a novel situation. Formerly they tried to promote reforms, to Moscow's stern disapproval, now Moscow is advocating reform and getting on the bandwagon of those who resist. In Poland and Hungary, where Soviet proposals have long been implemented, Mr. Gorbachev is seen as not going far enough, while Czechoslovakia and East Germany, formerly Moscow's most servile followers, now talk of the need to respect "local conditions" in building socialism.

Indeed, local conditions are important. At home Mr. Gorbachev's biggest problem is drumming up enthusiasm for his program in a country where reforms have always been imposed on an apathetic people from above. But in East European countries which once knew democratic freedoms and national independence, talk of reform could raise expectations and generate dangerous pressures from below. There the problem is holding people back, not pushing them forward.

The social system established by the Bolsheviks 70 years ago, characterized by a centrally controlled economy backed by a totalitarian political order, has never achieved more than superficial stability. Because the economic system has failed to provide material well-being for the vast majority of the people, it can be maintained in place only by the political system. Hence, the stability and permanence of economic reform will depend on political reform.

To compete with the rest of the world, socialist regimes must decentralize their economies, but that jeopardizes the stability of the political system. Shifts and reverses are therefore to be expected, especially when reform programs are too ambitious.

— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

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OPINION



Poland: America's Reversal Is Late but Welcome

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON — Having belatedly reversed its policy toward post-Solidarity Poland only last month, the Reagan administration seems to be making up for lost time by going out of its way to lend support. This policy change should be applauded as a constructive step in East-West relationships.

In December 1981, when General Wojciech Jaruzelski called out the armed forces, imposed martial law and arrested thousands of leaders and supporters of the Solidarity labor union, President Reagan slapped punitive sanctions on Poland. Trade, credits, cultural and scientific exchanges were paralyzed overnight.

These sanctions were maintained until the administration lifted the last of them in February. The administration had punished 30 million Poles even as it pursued a bizarre policy contradiction by removing virtually all the sanctions the Carter administration imposed on the Soviet Union in 1979, despite the continued Soviet presence there. Washington turned a deaf ear to appeals from Pope John Paul II, the Solidarity leader, Lech Walesa; U.S. bankers and businessmen, and members of the Polish-

American community to quit starving Poles in the name of vindicating the cult of Solidarity.

For years, Reagan ideologues failed to understand that the sanctions against Poland were pushing Warsaw into economic dependence on Moscow and were undermining Polish reform programs.

The State Department began to realize that Poland's international isolation had run its course when General Jaruzelski, who has close ties to Mikhail Gorbachev, became a world figure in his own right. He was received by the pope and the Italian government in Rome this year, flew to Beijing last autumn as the first Polish head of state to visit China in three decades and played host in Warsaw to the Japanese prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Moreover, Poland has begun to rebuild its chaotic economy and to repair its virtually shattered government machinery. Last year, Poland rejoined the International Monetary Fund after 29 years, and the regime undertook slow and low-profile discussions with the political opposition and the Roman Catholic Church. Fi-

nally, General Jaruzelski (with Mr. Gorbachev's nod) decided it was safe to proclaim an amnesty last September and freed hundreds of Solidarity and other dissidents.

The amnesty was the turning point in Poland's post-Solidarity history, forcing the Reagan administration to reconsider its policies. General Jaruzelski, whom the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar Weinberger, once accused of being a Soviet general in a Polish uniform, suddenly ceased to loom as a cruel and grotesque dictator in dark glasses.

The regime now tolerates more opposition, dissent and "parallel institutions" (the underground press and books, private universities and so on) than any Communist country. Clearly, a form of political pluralism is emerging, a stunning phenomenon in the Marxist-Leninist camp. To expect or demand a U.S.-type democracy in Poland anytime soon is absurd, and this is a point the administration finally came to understand.

A recent visit to Warsaw by John Whitehead, deputy secretary of state, the highest-ranking American official to go there in seven years, set the

stage for the formal lifting of the sanctions on Feb. 12. A little-noticed return visit occurred early this month when Jozef Cyrtek, whose formal title is Central Committee secretary for international affairs but who is really second in command to General Jaruzelski, came to Washington.

Mr. Cyrtek was received by Vice President George Bush, Secretary of State George Shultz, the secretaries of Treasury and Commerce and other officials. He discussed Poland with sympathetic members of the House and Senate Foreign Relations committees, dined with Senator Edward Kennedy and with John Cardinal Krol in Philadelphia. New York bankers told him new credits could be negotiated even before final decisions were made on the repayment of existing debts, and discussions began on possible joint ventures in industry.

When he left, Mr. Cyrtek visibly had the impression that Americans at long last had rediscovered Poland. This development could promise to be an important contribution to the whole East-West relationship.

The writer is a former correspondent for The New York Times, to which he contributed this comment.

Chile: Make This Pair Answer for Letelier's Killing

By Ariel Dorfman

DURHAM, North Carolina — If Ronald Reagan still wants to prove to a skeptical world that his promise of "swift and effective retribution" against terrorism is more than empty words, he has a golden opportunity. The administration should attempt to extradite two former secret police officials in my country, Chile, and bring them to trial for murder.

The two men are General Juan Manuel Contreras Sepúlveda, former head of the secret police, and Colonel Pedro Espinoza, who directed the secret police's special operations division.

They have been accused of the Sept. 21, 1976, assassination of Orlando Letelier in Washington; he had been a minister in the cabinet of President Salvador Allende Gossens, himself killed in a bloody coup three years earlier. When Mr. Letelier's car exploded, an associate of his, Ronni Moffitt, a U.S. citizen, was also blown up.

Though the U.S. Justice Department and the FBI amassed overwhelming evidence implicating the Chilean secret police, a subservient Chilean Supreme Court denied extradition requests in 1978. The justices said proof of participation by Chilean officers in the crime was insufficient.

They cannot hide behind that pretext much longer. Recently, Major Armando Fernández Larraín, who had been indicted along with General Contreras and Colonel Espinoza for the murder, voluntarily returned to the United States and in Federal District Court in Washington

confessed his part in the bombing. He implicated his secret police superiors and said he understood that General Augusto Pinochet, the strongman who has misruled Chile for more than 13 years, might have been involved in the crime.

Will the United States seek extradition? The State Department told me: "We are in contact with the Chilean authorities in seeking their cooperation in bringing the culpable men to justice. We will determine the particular procedures or measures to be adopted at the appropriate time." The spokesman declined to say more.

It would not be easy for the administration to obtain the extradition of the officers. In the past, it has weakly and hesitantly tried to persuade the Chilean dictator to cease his violations of human rights and to schedule an orderly transition to democracy — with no visible results.

Washington must get tough. Will it vote and lobby against loans for multilateral development institutions that have been keeping General Pinochet's ailing economy afloat? Will it continue to allow the Overseas Private Investment Corp. to guarantee private investments in Chile? Will it warn the general that unless he cooperates in an extradition, Chile will lose important benefits?

What is at stake is not merely the test of the administration's resolve to combat terrorism

when carried out by a friendly dictator. Chile's future is also at stake. If these officers dared perpetrate this bloodbath on the streets of the capital of the nation they considered their greatest ally, imagine what they and their colleagues have been visiting day after day on defenseless citizens in unknown cellars and unseen slums.

Though hundreds of cases involving abductions, torture, disappearances, burnings and murder have been presented to the Chilean judiciary by courageous lawyers — themselves often jailed and exiled as a result of their actions — there has yet to be one conviction of a military officer for human rights abuses.

If the officers who ordered the murder of Mr. Letelier were brought to trial outside Chile, it would be the first time since democracy was strangled that we Chileans would see some of the men who have so ferociously wielded life-and-death power answer for their crimes.

In Chile, despite the fear, a few voices demanding extradition are being heard. We have no illusions that the extradition of two men would signal the beginning of the end of the Pinochet reign. But it would offer hope. Finally the idea of accountability for crimes would be established.

The writer, a Chilean novelist, divides his time between Chile and the United States, where he teaches literature and politics at Duke University. He contributed this view to The New York Times.

Soviet Military: Divergent Estimates of the Threat

By Michael Krepon

WASHINGTON — There is growing evidence of the Reagan administration's misuse of intelligence to portray the Soviet military threat in ways that undermine existing arms control agreements and expedite the Strategic Defense Initiative. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has taken the lead in this effort, supported by the Pentagon's Defense Intelligence Agency.

The professional analysts of the CIA, in contrast, have refused to bend to the prevailing political winds.

Intelligence disputes within the Reagan administration have become deeply politicized in the area of monitoring nuclear weapons tests and analyzing Soviet compliance with arms control agreements. The most significant disagreement has to do with estimating Soviet strategic defense efforts. Pentagon officials assert that the Kremlin is deploying a territorial defense prohibited by the anti-ballistic missile treaty, while the CIA estimates the probability of their doing so at 10 percent or less.

Exaggerating the Soviet military threat is a time-honored phenomenon in U.S. politics, especially at budget time. What makes the current situation disturbing is the extent of, and purpose behind, the misuse of intelligence. At stake are fundamental policy decisions on U.S. nuclear strategy and the fate of existing and future arms control agreements.

Consider these examples of disputed intelligence about the Soviets.

Nuclear weapons testing. Mr. Weinberger argued in his latest annual report to Congress that U.S. testing should not be curtailed, in part because the Soviets had made gains over the United States during the past year

in basic technologies associated with nuclear warheads. That is quite a claim, given the fact that for 18 months the Kremlin observed a moratorium on nuclear tests — the best way to test these technologies — while the United States tested 15 times.

There is also a raging dispute about measuring nuclear tests. This dispute underlies the administration's argument that the 1974 Threshold Test Ban Treaty should be ratified only if the Kremlin accepts on-site measurements to prevent it from testing warheads with yields significantly higher than the treaty's 150-kiloton limit.

The ostensible reason for on-site measurements is that seismic monitoring techniques leave a "factor of two" uncertainty in the yields of Soviet underground tests. This means that an underground blast measured at 150 kilotons could conceivably have a yield of 300 kilotons.

Many nongovernmental experts, however, believe that current seismic evaluation methods could lower this uncertainty factor to 1.5.

To bolster their position against test limitations, Pentagon officials have branded the Kremlin a "likely" violator of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty's 150-kiloton limit on underground testing. This conclusion is not supported by the CIA or by the nuclear weapons laboratories. As Dr. Siegfried S. Hecker, director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, recently testified, "The only conclusion possible is that reflected in the old Scotch verdict: guilt not proven."

Soviet strategic defense. The most serious misrepresentation of current intelligence is in the area of Soviet

strategic defense efforts, where the Reagan administration asserts that the Soviet Union "may be preparing an ABM defense of its national territory." This conclusion is a barefaced compromise to bridge a dispute between the defense secretary's office, which asserts that the Soviets are already constructing such a defense, and the CIA, which believes that the probability of their doing so is low and is getting lower.

Secretary Weinberger goes further. He argues that the Soviets "have in place the components for a national anti-ballistic missile system." The components that require the longest time to build, sometimes five years or more, are large phased-array radars, or LPARs, which are used for battle management and early warning.

How many modern battle management radars are the Soviets building? One, at the Moscow ABM site permitted by the treaty. All the rest under construction are designed mainly for early warning of missile attacks.

The construction of these huge new radars is just one of several pieces of evidence that Pentagon officials cite to support their claim that the Kremlin is preparing to break out of the ABM treaty. Another is the Soviet potential for deploying smaller, rapidly deployable radars as part of a new "ABM-X-3" system. The CIA doubts that such a system exists.

Many questions remain about Soviet compliance practices and strategic defense efforts that require close scrutiny. Perhaps, as the Defense Intelligence Agency believes, the Kremlin has secretly produced rapidly transportable radars, is about to deploy newer radars and has tested sur-

face-to-air missiles for their effectiveness against strategic missiles. Perhaps the Soviets have tested warheads over the 150-kiloton threshold.

It is impossible to prove conclusively that they have not. But the evidence suggesting that they have is slim. Misrepresentation of this intelligence does a disservice to the president and clouds the difficult choices that the United States now faces.

The writer, a senior associate at the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, is author of "Strategic Statecraft: Nuclear Weapons and Arms Control in American Politics." He contributed this view to The Washington Post.

A Decision Of Moment For Korea

By Floyd K. Haskell and Jan H. Kalicki

WASHINGTON — A crucial decision for South Korea — how to choose the successor to President Chun Doo Hwan, whose term will expire in 1988 — must be made this year. If it is made unwisely, the decision could produce riots, civil-disobedience and drastic repression.

The United States has a real stake in South Korea. About 37,000 American soldiers are at the front line along with their South Korean counterparts. They face a well-armed, aggressive North Korean army. At their rear, in South Korea, anti-Americanism has been growing. In recent months there have been encouraging signs that U.S. foreign policy is changing, but Secretary of State George Shultz's recent trip to South Korea has blurred these hopes.

Anti-Americanism began to rise in 1980, when the American general in command of the joint forces released a South Korean division under General Chun's command. The general used the division to break up an uprising in the southern city of Kwangju in more than 1,000 people were killed in what is now referred to as the Kwangju massacre. Shortly thereafter, General Chun became president. He has ruled the nation ruthlessly and until recently enjoyed uncritical U.S. support.

The general is scheduled to leave office next year. But does leaving office mean giving up power? In February 1985, his democratic opposition drew a majority vote in elections for the Assembly, but, because of peculiarities in the election laws, ended up in a minority position.

Respected South Koreans such as Cardinal Stephen Kim Sou Hwan of Seoul, fear that government proposals to move toward a parliamentary system are a subterfuge for General Chun and the military autonomy to continue to dominate. No fundamental decisions are proposed for a system that rigs the electoral process to guarantee the ruling party a parliamentary majority, and through indirect elections, continued control of the presidency.

To democratic opposition leaders like Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam, the answer is obvious: South Korea should adopt direct presidential elections and parliamentary elections based on one man, one vote.

General Chun appears determined that this will not happen. His rule has become increasingly repressive. In 1983, 250 people were imprisoned for "political" offenses such as possession of forbidden literature. In 1984, 57 were imprisoned; in 1985, 1,300; last year, more than 3,400.

Many responsible South Koreans fear a military crackdown if students, workers and others take to the streets to demand democracy. The result could be a revolutionary spiral that would imperil security and stability.

Until recently, Washington had avoided any criticism of President Chun. But in November the new U.S. ambassador, James Lilley, pointedly observed that democracy and security were intertwined. Last month Assistant Secretary of State Gaston J. Signt suggested that good relations with the United States depended on South Korea's adoption of "a more open and legitimate political system."

Three days earlier, 35,000 riot police had broken up a demonstration, arresting 400 people. The demonstration was related to the death of a student, Park Jong Chul, who died while being tortured by the police.

Secretary Shultz said in a statement that the government responded to Mr. Park's death "in an interesting way," and he complimented the government for removing the interior minister. What he did not know or choose to ignore is that the minister was replaced by General Chung-Ho Yong, a hardline military strongman, a classmate of General Chun, who is known in South Korea for his participation in the Kwangju massacre.

Time is running out. President Chun's successor must be chosen this year. The Reagan administration should make clear that the United States is committed to South Korea to secure the survival of freedom, not to perpetuate a dictatorship.

Failing this, violence may be inevitable, and both freedom and security from the Communist threat to the north will be lost.

Floyd K. Haskell, a former U.S. senator from Colorado, is a trustee of the International Center for the Study of Policy in Washington. Jan H. Kalicki is the executive director of Brown University's Center for Foreign Policy Development and a professor of political science. They contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Rules for Kissing

NEW YORK — The announcement by G.W. Kittredge, chief engineer of the New York Central Railroad, that the new Grand Central Station would have a "kissing gallery" has been hailed by commuters. "The purpose of the feature is to provide a place for travelers to meet their friends without blocking up the whole concourse," he said. "Too many kisses go astray in the crowd now... You see, the purpose is to do away with this promiscuous kissing around the station. Attendants will have orders to stop all loose circulation and send the participants to the Romeo and Juliet rooms. Rules will be posted on the walls. No soul kisses or Graeco-Roman embracing: only straight 'Goodbye' and 'How are you?' greetings of less than five seconds duration. Careful watch will be maintained to see there are no repeaters."

1937: Earhart Sets Off

OAKLAND, California — Amelia Earhart, America's premier aviator, hopped off here for March 17 for Honolulu, 2,410 miles, over the Pacific on the first leg of her 27,000-mile round-the-world flight. [Earlier, Miss Earhart wrote:] "I hope to shove off in my Lockheed Electra in an attempt to cross the Pacific from attempt I hope to continue westward until I return to my starting point in these United States. My proposed route is to Honolulu, thence to Port Darwin in northern Australia, via New Guinea and a tiny island called Howland, half a degree north of the Equator and about 1,800 miles southwest of Hawaii. That is, part one. Part two... extends from Australia to the west coast of Africa. The third part is the Atlantic. The fourth, from Brazil, north."

CURRENCY

Budget

NEW YORK — The British budget, announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir James Callaghan, on Tuesday, was widely expected to show a sharp reduction in government spending for the first time since 1962, rising from 19.5 percent of G.D.P. in 1962 to 19.5 percent in 1963.

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Bidders

PARIS — Several European governments are expected to bid for the French government's new telecommunications system, which will be a major step in the modernization of the French telecommunications system.

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OPINION

It's Gorbachev, Not Reagan, Who Risks Footnote Status

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — I once met a Russian reformer, "Alexander Fedorovich." I said — this was 37 years ago, and sassy cub reporters tossed around first names — "tell me about the reforms."

The old man with the gray crew cut bristled at my presumption but pointed out that when he had been in charge, steps had been taken toward freedom of speech, religion, even of the press.

"I had no support from the Allies, however," he complained. "If I had

Mikhail Gorbachev is trying to avoid Kerenky's mistake. To change the system that cannot feed the people, he must not merely replace but displace and drive out the people who feed on the system. He is publicly castigating, and giving others a franchise to criticize, the power elite resisting his changes.

The West cannot see the sullen internal resistance, but the campaign against it suggests its presence. Americans tend to think of the Soviet "opposition" as made up of refuseniks and Helsinki watchers now being given a tad more tolerance, but the opposition with the real chance of regaining power is the party and army and ethnic leadership being suppressed by Mr. Gorbachev.

That means we have to allow for the possibility that the Gorbachev regime is in serious internal trouble. Some of the American analysts writing SNIEs — Special National Intelligence Estimates — are now suggesting a 30 percent chance of Mr. Gorbachev's transfer to a power station in Novosibirsk.

To satisfy his Ogarinkovite supporters in the military, who demand high-tech tactical rather than lower-tech strategic arms, he is under pressure to avoid huge new commitments to missile defense.

His all-or-nothing demand of President Reagan at Reykjavik did not succeed. A return to the previous Soviet position in Geneva of one-at-a-time treaties would show weakness. That is why the Soviet leader timed his retreat to follow the release of the Tower commission's blast. Thus, what otherwise would seem an ignominious withdrawal was made to appear to be a gracious gesture to a weakened U.S. president.

That seems to show how these two fellows need each other to shore up their positions at home. But we should not think of Mr. Reagan as shaky and Mr. Gorbachev as secure; in fact, America's ongoing leadership is stable and the Soviet Union's is highly volatile. The Russians can assume a four-letter American successor (Hart, Nunn, Robb, Kemp, Dole, Haig, Bush) but we have no idea how long Mr. Gorbachev — or his agreements — will last.

Dealing from the strength of stability, America should be vigilant about verifiability, with permanent on-site surprise inspection teams, no corruption and a goal of mutual testing and deployment of defense shields tied to missile reductions. Mr. Reagan should take advantage of the people's "star wars" has simulated, but should be in no rush to conclude a grand compromise in a dangerous grasp for glory called "a place in history."

Kerenky has a place in history, of a brief interlude between despots. Mr. Gorbachev, not Mr. Reagan, is the one under pressure to avoid becoming a Kerenky.

The New York Times.



By HANEL in Frankfurt Allgemeine, C&W Syndicate.

'I Wanted Someone to Make This Man Stop'

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — Elizabeth Reese doesn't fit the public profile of a victim of sexual harassment. She isn't a secretary or a mine worker. She wasn't backed into a corner of her office or chased around the desk. She wasn't propositioned or threatened with the loss of her job. Nobody laid a glove on her.

Nevertheless, this 33-year-old Washingtonian has in her bank account a recently written check for \$250,000 in damages for sexual harassment. In a District of Columbia courtroom last fall, she beat the odds and beat the indifference of a firm that refused to pay attention to a pattern of verbal abuse.

Three years ago, an attractive, self-possessed young professional woman who had never encountered sex discrimination was greeted by her superior with these words: "Elizabeth, do you feel in court, he persistently told her that she should prostitute herself for business, and then told others that she had. His incessant, lewd inquiries into her sex

life and his insinuations finally stalled her career in marketing at the Washington branch of the architectural-design firm of Swanke, Hayden & Connell.

"I had all the usual thoughts," she said. "Am I being too sensitive? Am I

MEANWHILE

bringing this on myself? Am I doing something to intimidate this man? This kind of thing destroys your self-esteem. It gets you wondering about your capabilities and your objectives."

She tried everything she could imagine to deal with the situation herself. She tried making jokes. She tried confrontation. She tried, one after another, going to the partners in the firm. "Nobody took it seriously," she said. The same firm that restored the Statue of Liberty let the woman in the office be smeared.

Because she liked the work, because

she was good at it, because the harassment came from one manager, "I took it and I took it." The very last straw, the very last day, was when she saw this man approach a colleague, seven months pregnant, with a bent coat hanger in his hand. Looking directly at her womb he said, "I guess I am too late for this." Elizabeth Reese then and there decided to quit and to sue.

"This man took my job away from me," she says. "I couldn't perform my work. This man reduced me to a wreck. This man put a screaming halt on my career." She struggles to maintain her composure when she talks about her year at Swanke, Hayden & Connell.

"When she came into the office, she looked like a rape victim without the bruises," said one of her lawyers, Susan Brackshaw, with just an edge of melodrama. "She was shaky, self-questioning. Every woman who comes in on this kind of case says, 'I just know you aren't going to believe me.' Each one feels like an isolated being."

The issue wasn't whether this man was a sleaze. Or whether the firm was guilty of bad management and wild insensitivity. Sleaziness and bad management aren't illegal. The question was whether verbal attacks — with the knowledge of the company — would be accepted by the jury as harassment.

There are two sorts of sexual harassment that fit the definitions of sex discrimination under U.S. law. One is called quid pro quo, when an employee is required to engage in sex to keep a job. The other is when an employer creates a hostile or offensive work environment. As one court said: "A requirement that a man or woman turn a gauntlet of sexual abuse in return for the privilege of ... work ... can be as demeaning ... as the largest of racial epithets."

The lawyers who took this case worried that a jury might say, "This is the modern world; this is the way people talk and behave in the business big leagues." Victories in these cases were spotty enough to give them pause.

"My lawyers asked me what my goals were in filing the suit," said Ms. Reese. "I wanted someone to make this man stop. Even if I took it to court and lost, I would have made someone wake up."

But the jury of seven women brought in a verdict that would wake up even a \$29-million-a-year firm such as Swanke. With lawyers' fees added, the bill is close to \$750,000. Her tormentor, by the way, is no longer there.

As for her? "I feel as if I've been circling National Airport for two years. It's changed everything in my life. I don't know that I'll be as naive and trusting. I'm afraid I'll be hard and cynical."

But such a case as this has a ripple effect, encouraging other women and warning other companies. A judgment against hands-off sex harassment is still rare. Elizabeth Reese is just beginning to understand that hers is more than a personal victory.

Washington Post Writers Group.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

'Monster Bugs': Don't Blame WHO's Malaria Program

It is hoped that your report, "Misuse of Insecticides Creating 'Monster Bugs' (Feb. 19), is a misrepresentation of what was said during a recent meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The reference to the World Health Organization's malaria activities is grossly inaccurate.

When WHO launched its campaign to eradicate malaria in the mid-1950s, the disease was rampant in most of the tropical world and was a major cause of death. Malaria campaigns using residual insecticides, mainly DDT, had proved successful in Europe, the southern United States, Taiwan and parts of several tropical countries, and the disease had been eradicated in some of these areas.

It was this that led member states of WHO to believe that malaria eradication was possible. There were urgent concerns about whether insecticide resistance might emerge in malaria-carrying mosquitoes. But hopes were high that malaria could be conquered before resistance appeared — hopes which, with hindsight, are easy to criticize.

Your report states that all that WHO achieved with its program was to develop a "race of malaria-carrying mosquitoes virtually immune to insecticides."

On the contrary, much good came from this period. By 1968, the number of people in malarial areas who had been freed from the danger of malaria transmission had increased from 316 million to 997 million; direct mortality attributed to malaria decreased from 2.5 million a year to fewer than 1 million; in India, annual malaria mortality dropped from 750,000 in the late 1950s to only 1,500 in the mid-70s, but this has been con-

trolled, and the number of cases is now close to that of the early 70s.

Resistance to some insecticides did develop but this was mainly due to their widespread use in agriculture — it was observed primarily in areas where there was intensive agricultural exploitation involving aerial spraying of crops — and not to the limited amounts used in malaria control operations. WHO has always advocated coordination in the use of insecticides, both for public health and agricultural purposes.

There is no insecticide resistance in most of the highly malarial areas today. These include areas in flux, such as new jungle settlements set up for agricultural development or mining exploitation, unstable border regions, and areas on the edges of rapidly growing cities.

Whereas in the 1950s the number of malaria cases outside of Africa was estimated at 200 million, the number today is less than 20 million, despite considerable population growth. WHO has not abandoned its malaria program, but its approach has changed.

It was realized that the long-term solution is to improve the capacities of national health services to diagnose and treat malaria, and to provide education and guidance for personal and community protection. Through improved national health services, problems such as resistance to insecticides and drugs can be carefully monitored. Alternative control measures are available, and WHO supports a three-pronged approach combining judicious use of suitable insecticides, biological control of disease-carrying insects, and general improvement of the environment. WHO strongly supports research to find new

and better insecticides and drugs, as well as a malaria vaccine.

H. HELLBERG, M.D.,
Director,
Division of Public Information
and Education for Health,
World Health Organization, Geneva.

Waking Up the Press

True, the American press is to be lauded for its thorough pursuit of Iranagate, but what happened during the preceding six years? Richard Reeves, in "Sweden's Press: So Free but So Docile" (March 11), deems that "the U.S. system of less legal protection and more pugnacious confrontation is superior."

Yet the American press showed a painful lack of pugnaciousness in the years before Iranagate. No other president has gotten away with so much for so long as Ronald Reagan. When will the press watchdogs take another six-year nap? And what will it take to wake them up next time? An atomic bomb?

DAVID G. THOELF,
London.

Of Moslems and Terror

Bravo to Mohamed Kamal for the opinion column "Yes, Terror — but Why Call It 'Moslem' or 'Arab'?" (Feb. 16). The West is turning increasingly against Islam and much of the blame belongs to the press. Just because a group calling itself "Islamic" takes hostages and blows up buses is no reason to disparage Moslems' belief system.

BOB COCHRANE,
Korat, Thailand.

Mr. Kamal has aptly pinpointed bias against Arabs and Moslems. I find it

difficult to read the mass of reporting on the plight of Soviet Jews when coverage is so scant of the suppression of civil rights in territories occupied by Israel.

JOYCE SHANANA,
Klosterneburg-Weidling, Austria.

The Faces of Sandinism

In his opinion column, "Nicaragua: a Revolution Gone Astray" (Feb. 27), Jas Gawronski did not do his homework.

The United States has put pressure on the Sandinist government since it came to power in 1978. The U.S. Embassy in neighboring Honduras was already an army post when I visited it in 1980. The Nicaraguan government was given no time to establish itself.

And Washington has consistently undermined the Contradista group's efforts to provide the basis for a regional settlement of the war in El Salvador and for acceptance of the Sandinists.

NICOLAS SAPIEHA,
Lund, Sweden.

The Sandinist revolution is remaining true to its fundamental principles, Mr. Gawronski. From the beginning the Sandinists were Marxist-Leninists. Like other Leninists they were prepared to cooperate with genuine democrats until they had seized power. Then they began to reveal their true totalitarian face.

Mr. Gawronski persuaded himself that this revolution was different. We heard the same things about Cuba before Castro's own gulag was revealed; about Vietnam before the boat people. Each time we hear that "this revolution is different." Every time it turns out to be the same old horror.

EDGAR C. SHERMAN,
Hoorde, Netherlands.

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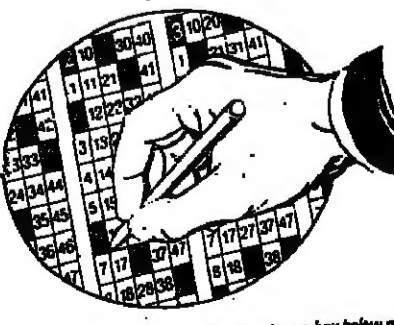
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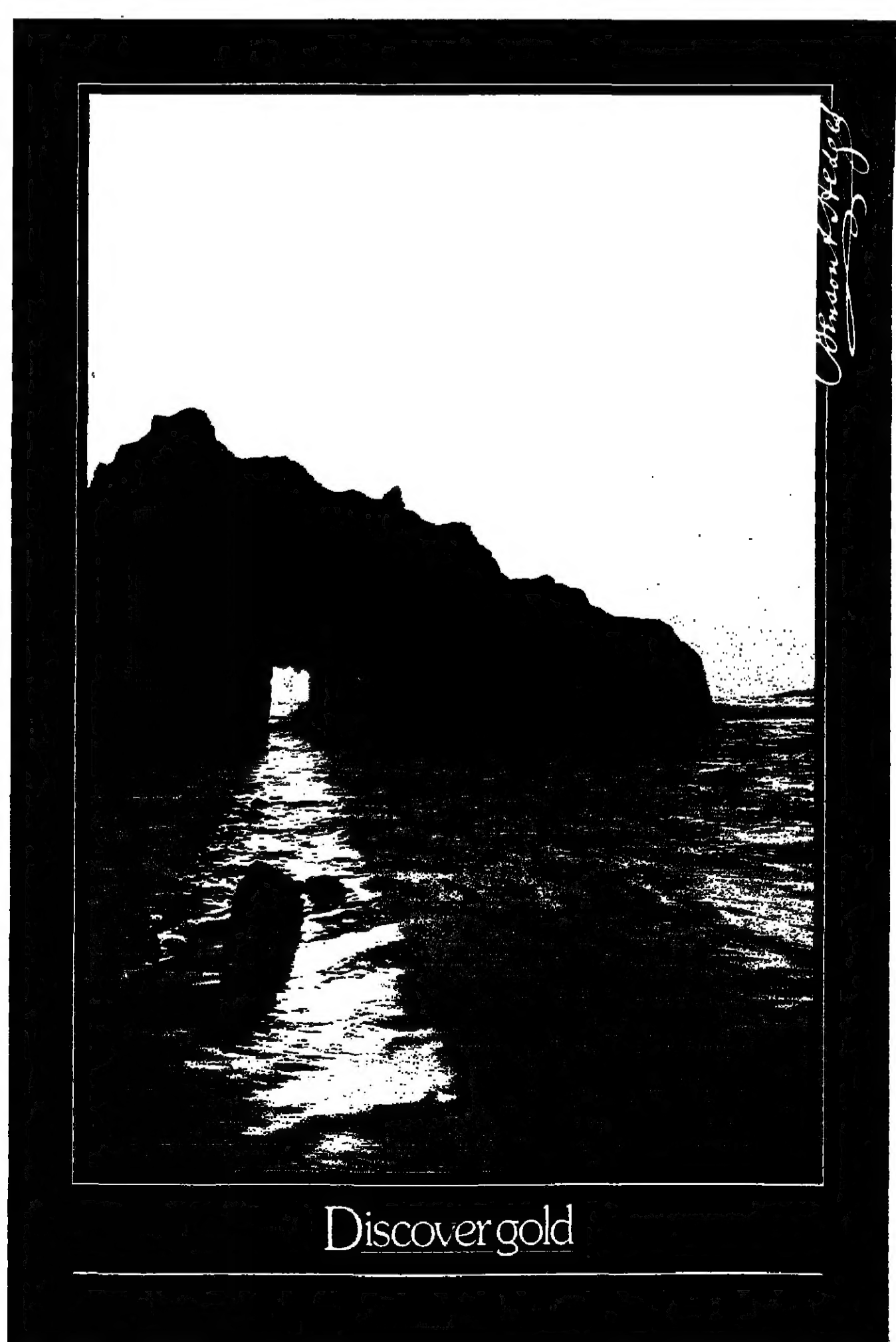
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Japan Ends 5 Decades Of Antarctic Whaling

Tokyo Grudgingly Bows to Pressure, Pledges a Total Phaseout of Industry

By John Burgess
Washington Post Service

TOKYO — Five decades of Japanese whaling in Antarctic waters came to an end over the weekend when a Japanese fleet there killed its 1,941st minke whale of the season and prepared to sail for home. Crewmen on the five vessels, a mother ship and four small chase craft, sounded horns and received a message of commendation from their commander after the harpooning of the whale, the last allowed under a quota.

The withdrawal from Antarctica puts Japan an important step closer to a total end of commercial whaling. That is to come one year from now, when Japan has promised to halt whaling close to its shores.

The country has moved grudgingly in the face of strong international pressure. It denies assertions that the whaling industry is in danger of extinction and says whaling is a valuable facet of Japanese culture that should be preserved.

"I know that others may have different views toward wild creatures," said Kinshiro Sarimachi, an official at the Japanese Whaling Association, "but in Japan we believe whales are a resource that should serve human beings."

Japanese whaling began more than four centuries ago. In the years after World War II, whale meat was an important source of protein in the Japanese diet and is still available in some restaurants in the country. The industry, however, is now a fraction of its former size, employing only about 3,000 people.

The Japanese news media gave the final expedition to Antarctica full end-of-an-era honors. Newspapers covered the departure of the

fleet from Yokohama in October and put reporters on the vessels to witness the final hunt.

"Those who were engaged in cutting up the catch said with deep emotion that they may never take up the long cutter knives again," the Yomiuri Shimbun newspaper reported.

In 1982, the International Whaling Commission called for a total end to whaling in 1985. Japan at first declined to comply. Threats from the United States to deny it fishing rights in its waters brought agreement from Japan to end whaling in 1988.

Japan will continue to spend more than \$2 million in the coming year on whaling research and will be allowed to kill a certain number of whales for that purpose. The commission is to review the world situation in 1990, with the possibility of allowing resumption of limited whaling.

The Japanese have not abandoned hope of persuading the whaling commission to overturn its moratorium. The Norwegian fisheries minister, Bjørn Mørke Eide, who visited Tokyo recently, told an interviewer that the Japanese had sounded him out about Norway's support for such a move.

An official of the Japanese Fisheries Agency confirmed that the subject had been discussed.

"We think things should be decided on a more scientific basis," he said, referring to the Japanese argument that the limited whaling is not in danger of extinction. "We're willing to follow the IWC treaty but we hope the IWC will return to its proper function."

The Soviet Union and Norway are also conducting commercial whaling and have indicated plans to stop.



John Stalker

West German Sentenced In Schleyer Kidnapping

The Associated Press

DUSSELDORF — A West German court sentenced Rolf Klemens Wagner, a member of the Red Army Faction, to life imprisonment on Monday for the kidnapping and murder in 1977 of Hanns Martin Schleyer, his driver and three bodyguards. Mr. Schleyer was president of the National Employers' Association.

The court ruled that although there was no proof that Mr. Wagner had shot Mr. Schleyer and the other victims himself, he was a willing accomplice in the planning of the attack. The court found that Mr. Wagner had served as a spokesman for the Red Army Faction group that carried out the slayings.

New Turn in Ulster 'Shoot to Kill' Inquiry

Detective Who Was Removed as Head of Investigation Quits the Police Force

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

LONDON — The ranking British detective who tried to investigate charges of a "shoot to kill" policy among anti-terrorist policemen in Northern Ireland, Deputy Chief Constable John Stalker, has quit the police force, complaining that he was not permitted to finish his inquiry.

Mr. Stalker, who resigned Monday, left behind an uncertain investigation that reportedly would have implicated at least 11 Northern Irish officers on charges of obstruction of justice.

He also left his name on what is being called "the Stalker Affair," a controversy that critics of the government's Northern Ireland policy say casts a shadow over the English-Irish agreement and over British resolve to deal fairly with the nationalist Roman Catholic minority in Northern Ireland.

Because of his reputation as an independent-minded detective, Mr. Stalker was reassigned from Manchester by the British authorities in 1984 to head the inquiry into allegations that six unarmed Irish paramilitary suspects were killed by the Northern Irish police in late 1982.

A year ago, on the eve of the most crucial step of his inquiry — an attempt to obtain the contents of a police tape recording of one of the shootings — Mr. Stalker was

suspended from the assignment and placed under investigation himself. The charges, which originated from within the police force and focused on rumors of misconduct, eventually were dismissed, but Mr. Stalker was not reinstated in the Irish investigation.

"There was no reason I should not have resumed the job on my return to duty," Mr. Stalker said in a newspaper essay he wrote for The Observer on Sunday in which he warned that the police force's reputation could be compromised by the "narrowness and dangerous self-delusion of one or two more senior officers."

Mr. Stalker, who is under the constraints of British law in discussing details of the affair, did not elaborate. He quit the force, according to associates, because he found he had been ostracized by police colleagues in his return to the Manchester command, the largest in the nation.

The Northern Irish inquiry, focusing on the police of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, has continued on schedule under another officer's direction, according to British officials who insist that the inquiry's results have not been compromised by the Stalker affair.

In particular, the British authorities responsible for governing Northern Ireland emphatically deny there was any conspiracy within the force to frustrate Mr.

Stalker and dilute the findings. But policemen in two of the shootings were cleared of murder charges in court cases that served to uncover details of official abuses and possible cover-up.

Among other allegations, Mr. Stalker was looking into the admitted practice of some Royal Ulster Constabulary detectives of lying in court to conceal contradictory information, a practice supposedly justified in the name of protecting informers. He also reportedly discovered that a police assertion that a slain suspect had terrorist sympathies had been composed and inserted in the dossier after his death.

His inquiry also looked into the death of one unarmed man who was shot through the back and heart when policemen claimed he presented a threat, and also into the reported failure by the police to use witness accounts that contradicted the official version of events.

The continuing inquiry's results are being awaited in both parts of Ireland as well as in Britain as a measure of official commitment to the English-Irish agreement. Under that treaty, signed 16 months ago, the Dublin and London governments pledged to try to end the violence in Northern Ireland by reassuring Catholics that their civil rights would be protected from abuse by the loyalist Protestant majority.

At the heart of the agreement is the ability of the predominantly Protestant Royal Ulster Constabulary to enforce the law fairly amid the often lethal enmities of the two sides. At the time of the shootings, the Royal Ulster Constabulary was under intense assault with 26 members of the security forces killed by Republican gunmen in the three months preceding the six police shootings being investigated.

The Royal Ulster Constabulary, which has lately come under attack by violent groups on both sides, would be dangerously demoralized by any wide-ranging indictment of its practices and officers, according to its defenders. But critics say its professionalism can only be guaranteed by a thorough inquiry.

Lately the focus of violence has been on a vendetta within a Roman Catholic group, the Irish National Liberation Army, which is a rival of the Irish Republican Army. Two battling factions of the Irish National Liberation Army have killed 11 nationalists since January.

Civil rights and mental health organizations, however, called the decision an extreme measure and a dangerous precedent. "We hope the decision is not a charter for indiscriminate sterilization of women with a mental handicap," said Mencap, a charity to aid mentally handicapped people.

A judge, Sir George Dillon, said in the decision on Monday that the girl was becoming sexually aware and the consequences of her being pregnant were "frightening."

"She does not link, and never will be able to link, sexual intercourse with the birth of babies and would be wholly unable to look after a baby or child if she were to have one," the judge said.

Lawyers said the case cleared up a gray area of English law. They said applications were pending for the sterilization of other mentally retarded young women and now were likely to be approved.

Judge Dillon said that although sterilization would "take away a basic human right," the loss of that right "would mean nothing" to the girl, identified only as Jeanette.

U.K. Court Orders Sterilization of A Retarded Girl

The Associated Press

LONDON — Three Appeal Court judges have ordered that a 17-year-old girl be sterilized because she has a mental age of 5. They said the operation would be for her own good.

Civil rights and mental health organizations, however, called the decision an extreme measure and a dangerous precedent. "We hope the decision is not a charter for indiscriminate sterilization of women with a mental handicap," said Mencap, a charity to aid mentally handicapped people.

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Ethiopia Reshuffles Cabinet

Agence France-Press

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — In a major shake-up of the Ethiopian government, the ruling military council has replaced the ministers of defense, finance, foreign trade and law and justice.

It also named a new army chief of staff and air force commander.

Analysts said the cabinet reshuffle, announced late Monday, was the most sweeping since 1980 and appeared to be the first step in a major reorganization by the ruling Workers' Party of Ethiopia before elections for a national parliament and the eventual return to civilian administration.

This process is expected to be completed by September.

Lieutenant General Tesfaye Gebre Kidan lost the defense portfolio to Major General Haile Giorgis Haile Mariam, the former army chief of staff.

Wolfe Chekol moved from foreign trade to the Ministry of Finance. He succeeded in foreign trade by Tadesse Gebre Kidan, the former governor of the National Bank.

The law and justice portfolio went to Wondemariam Mekonen, not previously prominent in government, while the former deputy minister of finance, Bekele Tamrat, was appointed governor of the National Bank.

The commander of the air force, Major General Fenta Belay, was named industry minister, and the air force commander went to Brigadier Amha Desta, a highly decorated veteran.

The former chief administrator of Edirra Province, Major General Merid Negussie, was named army chief of staff.

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WE MAY HAVE MORE
FLIGHTS A WEEK TO JAPAN,
BUT THE ONE
THAT MATTERS IS YOURS.



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SINCE I WAS
APPOINTED TO THE
BOARD."

JAL HAVE 24 FLIGHTS A WEEK FROM 12 EUROPEAN CITIES, INCLUDING 4 NON-STOP FLIGHTS. (3 FROM PARIS. 1 FROM LONDON.) THAT'S A GREATER CHOICE OF FLIGHTS THAN ANY OTHER AIRLINE. AND OF COURSE YOU GET ALL THE HOSPITALITY AND PERSONAL CARE YOU EXPECT FROM THE INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE OF JAPAN.



JAPAN AIR LINES
EVERYTHING YOU EXPECT AND MORE.

Costa Rica Protests to U.S.

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Costa Rican government, in the first official protest it has ever filed on any subject with the United States, has alleged that the United States has pressed it to be more cooperative in helping the Nicaraguan rebels.

Costa Rica, in a note delivered to the U.S. Embassy in San José on Monday, also demanded a clarification of U.S. statements and position reported by the Tower commission as part of its investigation mission as part of the Iran-contra affair.

It referred to the U.S. commission's report that a plane supplying aid to the Nicaraguan rebels landed at a secret airstrip in Costa Rica on June 10, 1986, long after President Oscar Arias Sánchez had rejected U.S. requests.

The note also asked for official clarification of remarks the Tower panel attributed to Lewis A. Tambs, former U.S. ambassador to Costa Rica, in which he said his primary mission there would be to help the contras open a southern front in Nicaragua.

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NYSE Most Actives					Market Sales					NYSE Index					AMEX Diary					NASDAQ Index					AMEX Most Actives						
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.											Class	Prev.				Class	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Year Ago			Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Phil	412.04	414.00	414.00	+1.00	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	177,761,100				Composite	166.41	164.39	166.41	+2.02	Advanced	357	269			Composite	424.79	+3.52	429.29	478.19		BAT	93.64	93.00	92.00	92.00	+1.00
Gold	314.47	314.00	314.00	-1.00	NYSE prev. com. close	126,432,470				AMEX 4 a.m. volume	13,246,800				Declined	257	254			Industrials	464.49	+3.40	449.30	429.35		WIDM	22.92	24.00	22.00	22.00	+1.00
Occ	246.23	247.00	247.00	+1.00	AMEX prev. com. close	12,694,600				QTC 4 a.m. volume	152,120,100				Total Issues	214	214			Finance	528.20	+2.71	523.61	516.56		HMSH	5.20	5.40	5.20	5.20	+1.00
Occ	246.23	247.00	247.00	+1.00	NYSE volume up	126,432,470				Trans.	137.70	136.08	137.70	+1.62	Unchanged	214	214			Insurance	462.49	+1.87	462.37	460.13		TEAR	3.01	3.02	3.01	3.01	+1.00
IBM	199.75	197.00	197.00	-2.75	NYSE volume down	39,171,440				Utilities	74.71	74.35	74.91	+0.53	New Lows	3	4			Utilities	397.21	+1.00	397.21	397.21		WOL	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	+1.00
IBM	199.75	197.00	197.00	-2.75	AMEX volume down	3,542,450				Research	162.41	161.41	162.41	+1.00						AMEX	397.21	+1.00	397.21	397.21		Amrad	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	+1.00
IBM	199.75	197.00	197.00	-2.75	NYSE volume up	126,432,470														AMEX	397.21	+1.00	397.21	397.21		Amrad	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	+1.00
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Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Indexes at Record Highs

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose to record highs on Tuesday, with the Dow Jones Industrial Average recording its biggest one-day gain in a month. The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 0.22 Monday, closed 36.36 higher at 2,284.80, a record. The previous Dow high was 2,280.23 on March 6.

Advances led declines by a 5-2 ratio. Volume was about 174.3 million shares, compared with 134.9 million Monday.

The Dow's gain, which followed four sessions of losses, was the biggest one-day advance since March 17, when the index jumped a record 54.14 points.

Broad-market indexes also rose to record highs. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 2.07 to a new record high of 166.41. The old mark of 165.96 was set March 12.

Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 4.24 to a new high of 292.47, bettering the old mark of 291.22, also set March 12. The price of an average share gained 54 cents.

Investors put aside their concerns about Friday's "upside-witching hour," dealers said and, impressed by gains in the oil and technology sector, helped the entire market move higher.

"We became preoccupied in recent days with milestones like the triple expirations, but the fact is there are buyers out there with a lot of liquidity. They came out to buy today," Alan Ackerman, an analyst with Gruntal & Co. said.

He said the market continued to confound the experts.

The impetus for Tuesday's gain came from oil and technology stocks, which responded to higher oil prices and strong February housing starts numbers, traders said.

With oil prices approaching \$19 a barrel and investors becoming more optimistic that the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries will hold to its prescribed production quotas, oil stocks pushed ahead.

The energy sector was also helped by an upgraded recommendation of a number of the oil stocks by Sanford Margoshes of Shearson Lehman Brothers.

He recommended Imperial Oil, up 2% to 51 1/2, Standard Oil 2 1/2 to 64 1/2, Exxon 2 1/2 to 84 1/2, Chevron 1 1/2 to 55 1/2 and Atlantic Richfield 3 1/2 to 78 1/2.

IBM gained 2 1/2 to 147 1/2, Digital Equipment 5 1/2 to 166 1/2, Unisys four to 103 1/2, Cray Research three to 124, and Hewlett Packard 2 1/2 to 59 1/2.

Schlumberger, which on Monday called off the sale of its semiconductor unit Fairchild to Japan's Fujitsu Inc., rose two points to 39 1/2 in active trading. Traders said that Schlumberger, an oil services company, may have benefited from the sharp rise in oil prices as well as speculation that it may be able to arrange a new buyer for Fairchild.

Halliburton gained three to 34 1/2, Dresser 1/2 to 27 1/2, Global Marine 1/2 to 1 1/2 and Hughes Tool 1 1/2 to 13 1/2.

Reynolds metals rose 2 1/2 to 59 1/2 after Furman Selz issued a report focusing on strong earnings potential from Australian Gold Holdings.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	52 Wk. High	52 Wk. Low	Open	Close	Chg.
30	100	90	AAR	1.00	10.00	10.00	100	90	100	100	+1.00
31	110	100	AAI	1.00	10.00	10.00	110	100	110	110	+1.00
32	120	110	AAJ	1.00	10.00	10.00	120	110	120	120	+1.00
33	130	120	AAK	1.00	10.00	10.00	130	120	130	130	+1.00
34	140	130	AAI	1.00	10.00	10.00	140	130	140	140	+1.00
35	150	140	AAJ	1.00	10.00	10.00	150	140	150	150	+1.00
36	160	150	AAK	1.00	10.00	10.00	160	150	160	160	+1.00
37	170	160	AAI	1.00	10.00	10.00	170	160	170	170	+1.00
38	180	170	AAJ	1.00	10.00	10.00	180	170	180	180	+1.00
39	190	180	AAK	1.00	10.00	10.00	190	180	190	190	+1.00
40	200	190	AAI	1.00	10.00	10.00	200	190	200	200	+1.00
41	210	200	AAJ	1.00	10.00	10.00	210	200	210	210	+1.00
42	220	210	AAK	1.00	10.00	10.00	220	210	220	220	+1.00
43	230	220	AAI	1.00	10.00	10.00	230	220	230	230	+1.00
44	240	230	AAJ	1.00	10.00	10.00	240	230	240	240	+1.00
45	250	240	AAK	1.00	10.00	10.00	250	240	250	250	+1.00
46	260	250	AAI	1.00	10.00	10.00	260	250	260	260	+1.00
47	270	260	AAJ	1.00	10.00	10.00	270	260	270	270	+1.00
48	280	270	AAK	1.00	10.00	10.00	280	270	280	280	+1.00
49	290	280	AAI	1.00	10.00	10.00	290	280	290	290	+1.00
50	300	290	AAJ	1.00	10.00	10.00	300	290	300	300	+1.00
51	310	300	AAK	1.00	10.00	10.00	310	300	310	310	+1.00
52	320	310	AAI	1.00	10.00	10.00	320	310	320	320	+1.00
53	330	320	AAJ	1.00	10.00	10.00	330	320	330	330	+1.00
54	340	330	AAK	1.00	10.00	10.00	340	330	340	340	+1.00
55	350	340	AAI	1.00	10.00	10.00	350	340	350	350	+1.00
56	360	350	AAJ	1.00	10.00	10.00	360	350	360	360	+1.00
57	370	360	AAK	1.00	10.00	10.00	370	360	370	370	+1.00
58	380	370	AAI	1.00	10.00	10.00	380	370	380	380	+1.00
59	390	380	AAJ	1.00	10.00	10.00	390	380	390	390	+1.00
60	400	390	AAK	1.00	10.00	10.00	400	390	400	400	+1.00
61	410	400	AAI	1.00	10.00	10.00	410	400	410	410	+1.00
62	420	410	AAJ	1.00	10.00	10.00	420	410	420	420	+1.00
63	430	420	AAK	1.00	10.00	10.00	430	420	430	430	+1.00
64	440	430	AAI	1.00	10.00	10.00	440	430	440	440	+1.00
65	450	440	AAJ	1.00	10.00	10.00	450	440	450	450	+1.00
66	460	450	AAK	1.00	10.00	10.00	460	450	460	460	+1.00
67	470	460									

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Conrail Sale May Bring \$1.7 Billion

NEW YORK — In what will be easily the largest initial public offering in U.S. history, Consolidated Rail Corp. has estimated that the sale of its government-owned shares could earn the freight railroad as much as \$1.7 billion.

In an amended statement filed Monday with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Conrail said the public offering of 58.8 million shares could come as early as next week.

It estimated that the shares would sell for \$26 to \$29 each, slightly higher than anticipated in Conrail's initial prospectus.

A sale in this price range would net \$1.53 billion to \$1.7 billion for Conrail's shares, with 52 million sold in North America and the remainder in an international offering.

"It's been a very well-received issue according to initial indications," said one analyst at a Wall Street brokerage firm who spoke on the condition that he not be named.

The previous largest initial public offering in the United States

came last May, when Henley Group Inc., a diverse collection of 38 companies spun off by Allied-Signal Corp., raised \$1.19 billion.

It was the first initial public offering in the United States to exceed \$1 billion.

Conrail was created by the government in the mid-1970s from the bankrupt Penn Central Railroad and six other bankrupt or failing railroads in the northeastern United States.

After several years of large losses, the railroad company posted its first profit in 1981.

Conrail earned \$431 million in 1986 on revenues of \$3.14 billion, down 2 percent from its 1985 profit of \$442 million.

Conrail operated its last passenger service in 1982.

Legislation passed by Congress last year calling for the public sale of Conrail set \$2 billion as a target to be raised.

If the public offering fetches the maximum estimated price of \$1.7 billion, that target could be reached, analysts said.

They noted that Conrail already has transferred \$300 million to the U.S. Department of Transportation.

Norfolk Southern Corp., the rail carrier that made an unsuccessful bid for Piedmont Aviation Inc. this month, had tried to buy Conrail as early as June 1984.

But it withdrew its \$1.9 billion bid for the railroad in August, citing the negative effect of new tax legislation and delays in approval for the bid.

SMH Says Profit Rose About 15% Last Year

BIENNE, Switzerland — The country's leading watch maker, which produces the Omega, Tissot and Swatch brands, estimated Tuesday that its profit rose about 15 percent last year.

Société Suisse de Microélectronique et d'Horlogerie, or SMH, said that the growth came despite a weaker dollar, which allowed only a 1.2 percent increase in sales from the 1985 total of 1.79 billion Swiss francs (\$1.16 billion).

Philips, Siemens Design Europe's First 'Superchip'

BONN — Siemens AG of West Germany and Philips NV of the Netherlands have developed Europe's first computer 'superchip' and hope to beat Japan and the United States into the market, the West German technology minister, Heinz Riesenhuber, said Tuesday.

Production of the four-megabit, or four-million-bit, chip should start by late 1988 or early 1989, he said. U.S. and Japanese companies have built prototypes but have not yet reached the production stage.

"Now it's a question of who will be first to produce it, and we are in with a good chance," a ministry spokeswoman said.

Siemens and Philips, with the West German and Dutch governments, have invested 1.4 billion Deutsche marks (\$760.86 million) in developing the chip.

Jaguar Pins U.S. Sales Hopes On Revamp of XJ6 Mainstay

DETROIT — Jaguar PLC, the revitalized British car maker, will make a new assault on the U.S. market with the launch this month of a redesigned version of its mainstay XJ6 luxury sedan.

In 1980, Jaguar had only 3,024 U.S. sales out of 14,000 worldwide. But a new emphasis on quality has brought spectacular growth.

Now, 35 percent of sales are in the United States and 70 percent of revenue, according to Graham Whitehead, head of the company's U.S. sales unit, Jaguar Cars Inc.

"The next few weeks are ones of great significance to Jaguar in the U.S., since the XJ6 represents 80 percent of our product line," he said in an interview.

He said it had been 17 years since Jaguar had made a complete overhaul of its leading model.

The main changes, Mr. Whitehead said, are a new, lighter body, a 3.6-liter all-aluminum engine to improve fuel efficiency and a design incorporating fewer body panels

that makes the car easier to build.

New XJ6 models are expected to carry prices of around \$40,000, compared with about \$37,500 for the current version.

Jaguar expects to sell about 25,500 cars in the United States this year, compared with 24,464 in 1986 and 10,000 in 1982.

The United States will continue to be Jaguar's major market and sales there should reach 30,000 by 1990, Mr. Whitehead said.

There is still considerable room for expansion since the Coventry factory is expected to reach an annual capacity of 60,000 cars by 1990, compared with the projected production of 47,000 this year and 41,400 in 1986.

Jaguar, formerly a unit of the government-owned BL PLC, was returned to private ownership in August 1984.

Pre-tax profit for 1986 fell to \$83.4 million from \$121.3 million in 1985, on revenue of \$830.4 million, up from \$746.5 million.

Honda Shifts Some Motorcycle Building to U.S.

TOKYO — Honda Motor Co. said Tuesday it had shifted production of some large motorcycles to its U.S. subsidiary, Honda Motor of America Inc., partly because of the year's appreciation against the dollar.

A parent company spokesman said motorcycles with an engine capacity of 700cc and bigger for sale in the United States will be produced at Honda's Ohio plant.

Motorcycle output in Ohio was 28,000 in 1986, down 33 percent from 1985, but the shift will raise output to 44,000 in 1987, the spokesman said.

According to industry sources, the shift was also due partly to tariffs on big motorcycles that the United States began imposing in 1983 to help the U.S. industry reconstruct.

The tariff is now 14.5 percent.

VW: Lawyer's Letter

(Continued from first finance page)

ing operation, according to Mr. Geis. In a letter dated Feb. 11, Mr. Geis confirmed the main points of the conversation and said he "was not empowered" to send the client's letter by mail, and preferred to deliver it in person.

On Feb. 13, Mr. Rajen replied by mail, explained his reasons for not meeting and said he was aware that one or more employees had not reported in timely fashion on a currency forward contract. He disputed the figure of hundreds of millions as "far above the probable extent of the damage."

Reacting to Mr. Geis's allegations, Volkswagen said Tuesday: "Regrettably, Mr. Geis reported only about one part of his contacts with Volkswagen AG."

VW confirmed the exchange of letters and conversations with Mr. Rajen and said a meeting with VW's managing board chairman, Carl H. Hahn, and Mr. Geis had taken place Feb. 24.

"Contrary to expectations, and in contradiction to a phone conversation the previous day, Mr. Geis did not deliver his client's letter," VW said. "He also said he was no longer authorized to give the name of his client."

Baker International Corp. said it agreed to sell the assets and business of its electric submersible oil well pump product line in the continental United States of Baker Oil Tools Inc. unit to Trico Industries Inc. for an undisclosed amount. The transaction is subject to shareholder approval of the Baker-Hughes Tool Co. merger.

The U.S. Justice Department had required divestiture of the line for approval of the merger.

Berkley PLC said its investment management subsidiary, Berkley de Zoete Wedd, is setting up a unit trust to enable institutions to invest in medium-size management buyouts in Britain. The trust intends to raise £20 million to £30 million (\$32 million to \$48 million) through a private placing. The trust plans to invest in buyouts valued at £5 million to £50 million.

Caixa Nacional de Crédito Agrícola, the French state agricultural bank, has bought a 3.5 percent interest in a group led by the publisher Librairie Hachette SA, which is bidding for control of the state television station TF1. Crédit Agricole takes the place of Banque Nationale de Paris, which has withdrawn.

Celanese Corp. of the United States said the European Patent Office intends to grant the company a patent for genetically engineered preparations of Interleukin-2 analog. Interleukin-2 is an immune modulating protein currently being tested in the United States and Europe for treatment of cancer.

Hoechst AG's Hoechst Celanese Corp. subsidiary said it planned to raise about \$500 million, largely through the sale of debentures, in U.S. capital markets in three to four months. Officials of the West German concern said most of the funds would be used to pay \$400 million of bridge loans taken out last month when Hoechst bought Celanese for \$2.8 billion.

Japan Line Ltd., a tanker operator, said it would raise 7 billion yen (\$46.2 million) by issuing 63.66 million shares at 110 yen each to help reduce debt and restore profitability within two years. The company said it expected revenue for the year ending March 31 to decline 29 percent to 136.5 billion yen and put the loss for the fiscal year at 19.2 billion yen.

Mitsubishi Chemical Industries Ltd. of Japan said that earnings for the year ended Jan. 31 rose 3.5 percent to 7.01 billion yen (\$46.3 million), or 5.73 yen a share. Revenue fell 22 percent to 630.08 billion yen. The company announced a dividend of 5 yen a share, unchanged from last year.

Transamerica National Gas Corp. of Houston said it was seeking \$2 billion in punitive and actual damages in a lawsuit filed against Coastal Corp., its chairman and certain Coastal affiliates. Transamerica, a private, held company that has been in bankruptcy proceedings since 1983, said its suit alleges that Coastal and its chairman, Oscar S. Wyatt Jr., unlawfully interfered with agreements with creditors.

The Carlyle Hotel

Madison Avenue at 78th Street New York 10021 Cable The Carlyle New York International Telex 620988 Telephone 212-744-1600 Toll Free 1-800-CARLYLE A member of The Sharp Group since 1987

Royal Trust Boosting Foreign Share of Earnings

TORONTO — Royal Trust, in a move unique among Canadian trust companies, is pursuing a global expansion that could lift the foreign share of its yearly earnings to 50 percent, according to the company's president, Michael Cornelissen.

Global operations, which made up 22 percent of Royal Trust's 154 million Canadian dollar (\$117 million) net profit in 1986, will post 33 percent growth in profit this year, Mr. Cornelissen said in an interview, while total company profit is expected to rise 15 percent.

He said the foreign share of total profit would rise to 26 percent in 1987 and to 44 percent by 1990.

Michael Walsh, a financial services analyst with First Marathon Securities Ltd., said Royal Trust's target was attainable.

"But it will be a tremendous achievement," he said, "because they're going to have to build an international earnings base larger than the earnings of a lot of significant domestic trust companies."

Royal Trust has assets of about 19.54 billion dollars and administers assets of 71.85 billion dollars, more than any other Canadian trust. It began its aggressive global strategy in the 1980s, when other Canadian trusts, the equivalent of U.S. savings and loans, were focusing on domestic retail banking.

The company's ambitions were whetted by heightened domestic competition and impressive growth at its London bank operations, which attained full British banking powers in 1980, Mr. Cornelissen said.

Last year, Royal Trust moved into Continental Europe and Asia with its 239 million dollar acquisition of Dow Chemical Co.'s Dow Financial Services Corp. The purchase included asset management and merchant and private banking companies.

"It was a heaven-sent opportunity," Mr. Cornelissen said of the Dow acquisition. "We achieved in one year what would otherwise have taken 5 to 10 years to set up."

Mr. Cornelissen said that Royal Trust would shun direct competition with major global financial institutions in activities such as international lending and stock brokerage, in order to exploit profitable niches overseas in traditional trust activities, such as asset management, private banking and advisory services.

He said that Royal Trust hoped to complete negotiations this month to sell its London-based Savory Millin Ltd. brokerage, acquired in the Dow financial agreement. Swiss Bank Corp. has been negotiating to buy the brokerage.

Central to Royal Trust's strategy is rapid economic growth in Asia and huge pools of Japanese capital, Mr. Cornelissen said.

Citing statistics indicating that by the year 2000 Asia will contain two-thirds of the world's population and 50 percent of global productive capacity, Mr. Cornelissen said: "We knew we had to be there."

Royal Trust's 14 international locations include offices in Tokyo, Hong Kong and Singapore. The company also recently listed its shares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

Mr. Cornelissen said the company was stressing growth within its overseas units and did not foresee any acquisitions in the immediate future.

In 1983, Royal Trust sold its Florida bank units. Mr. Cornelissen said the company had faced a trust services market well covered by hundreds of small regional banks.

"That doesn't mean to say we shouldn't be in the U.S.," he said. "That is probably one area that we will probably do something with in the next five years."

He said the company would continue to emphasize its home market, which Mr. Cornelissen and financial-services analysts agreed would remain vital to Royal Trust.

All of these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

March 1987

2,550,000 Shares

TELEMATICS

Common Stock

This portion of the offering was offered in the United States and Canada by the undersigned.

2,050,000 Shares

Alex. Brown & Sons Incorporated

Robertson, Colman & Stephens

Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc.

The First Boston Corporation

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation

Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Hambrecht & Quist Incorporated

E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated

Lazard Frères & Co.

Merrill Lynch Capital Markets

Montgomery Securities

Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated

PaineWebber Incorporated

Prudential-Bache Capital Funding

Salomon Brothers Inc.

Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc.

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated

Wertheim Schroder & Co. Incorporated

Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Allen & Company Incorporated

William Blair & Company Incorporated

Dain Bosworth Incorporated

A. G. Edwards & Sons, Inc.

Oppenheimer & Co., Inc.

Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood Incorporated

The Robinson-Humphrey Company, Inc.

Thomson McKinnon Securities Inc.

Wheat, First Securities, Inc.

Advest, Inc.

Arnhold and S. Bleichroeder, Inc.

Robert W. Baird & Co. Incorporated

Bateman Eichler, Hill Richards Incorporated

Sanford C. Bernstein & Co., Inc.

Blunt Ellis & Loewi Incorporated

Boettcher & Company, Inc.

Butcher & Singer Inc.

Cazenove Inc.

The Chicago Corporation

Cowen & Co.

R. G. Dickinson & Co.

Eberstadt Fleming Inc.

First Albany Corporation

First Manhattan Co.

Howard, Weil, Labouisse, Friedrichs Incorporated

Interstate Securities Corporation

Janney Montgomery Scott Inc.

Johnson, Lane, Space, Smith & Co., Inc.

Johnston, Lemon & Co. Incorporated

Kleinwort Benson Incorporated

Legg Mason Wood Walker Incorporated

McDonald & Company Securities, Inc.

Morgan Keegan & Company, Inc.

Moseley Securities Corporation

Neuberger & Berman

Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru International, Inc.

The Ohio Company

Raymond, James & Associates, Inc.

Rothschild Inc.

Stephens Inc.

Sutro & Co. Incorporated

Tucker, Anthony & R. L. Day, Inc.

Anderson & Stradwick Incorporated

Baldwin Capital Partners

JW Charles-Bush Securities, Inc.

Carolina Securities Corporation

Robert C. Carr & Co., Inc.

First Equity Corporation of Florida

Gabelli & Company, Inc.

J. J. B. Hilliard, W. L. Lyons, Inc.

Investment Corporation of Virginia

Morgan, Olmstead, Kennedy & Gardner Incorporated

Needham & Company, Inc.

Parker/Hunter Incorporated

Scott & Stringfellow, Inc.

Swergold, Cheftitz & Simsabangh, Inc.

This portion of the offering was offered outside the United States and Canada by the undersigned.

500,000 Shares

Alex. Brown International Incorporated

Robertson, Colman & Stephens

Hambros Bank Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.

Banca del Gottardo

Banque Indosuez

Banque Paribas Capital Markets Limited

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Pictet International Ltd

Scrimgeour Vickers & Co.

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT Washington, D.C.

U.S.\$ 250,000,000
7 3/4 % Notes of 1987, due 1997



Deutsche Bank Capital Markets Limited

Credit Suisse First Boston Limited

Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
Banque Paribas Capital Markets Limited

Banca Commerciale Italiana
Daiwa Europe Limited

Banque Nationale de Paris
Generale Bank

Goldman Sachs International Corp.

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

Morgan Guaranty Ltd

Morgan Stanley International

Nomura International Limited

Salomon Brothers International Limited

Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited

S.G. Warburg Securities

Mitsubishi Trust International Limited


Mitsui Trust International Limited

Sumitomo Trust International Limited

Toyo Trust International Limited

Yasuda Trust Europe Limited

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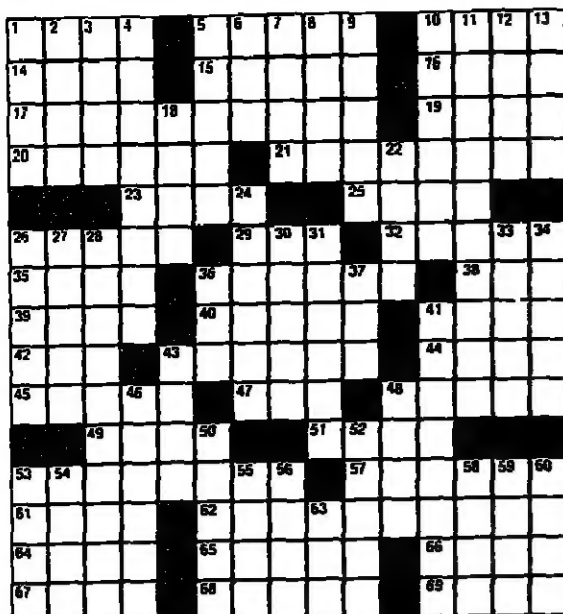
conference
on October 11

The conference is an event in international relations, outstanding and government leaders from the United States and other countries will be in attendance. A senior executive of the company will also be present.

For full details, contact the announcement department at the Herald Tribune, 100 West 42nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10018.

Demand Wilts for Debt Securities of Exposed U.S. Banks

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ACROSS

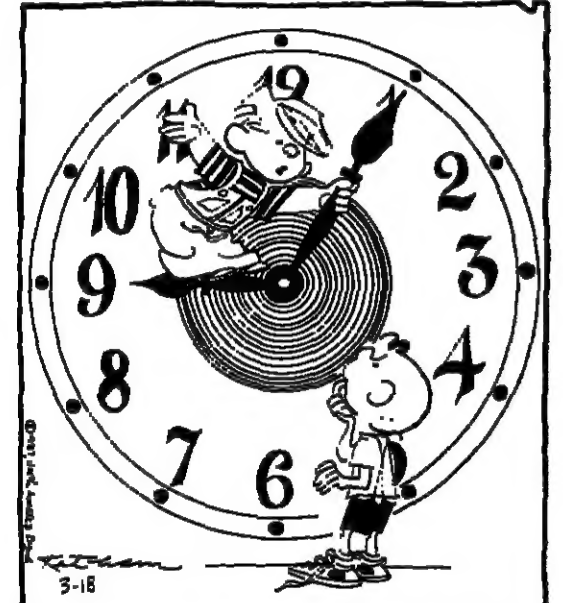
1 Very small antelope
5 Times of prosperity
10 Secondhand
14 Exposed
15 Incus
16 Wheel hub
17 Greeting
18 Prattle
20 Tricky football kick
21 Reckon wrong
23 — acre (churchyard)
25 Senryu's command
26 Sealing disk
29 A.M.A. members
32 Die mark
33 Actor Bates
36 Plane figure
38 Shoe lace
39 Love's antithesis
40 Hilo hi
41 Keglers' targets
42 Fragment for Fido
43 Get a promotion
44 Pop-music title
45 "The Man," 1971
47 Lusitania's last gasp

DOWN

1 N.Y.C. area south of Houston
2 "The Roof," 1962 song
3 Intelligence
4 Autoclave
5 Howled
6 Yoko
7 Gamete
8 South of France
9 Watery snow
10 Withdraw a lock
11 Greeting
12 John, in Wales

13 This may cause vigorous Frangipani
14 Twenty-four cans of beer
15 Pop song since 1917
16 Winged elm
17 Strike with fear
18 Entree greeting a prodigal son
19 Walter Red Sox All-Star, 1950
20 Ski downhill
21 Kind of pie
22 Vexatious
23 Frailty
24 Advance
25 Equal, in a way
26 Loft
27 Address to a queen
28 Chessmen
29 Integral
30 Footnote wd.
31 Knob
32 Box or aisle follower
33 Lohengrin's lady
34 TV sitcom
35 A Roosevelt
36 Hind's mate
37 Designer Klein, to friends

DENNIS THE MENACE



"THE TROUBLE IS THAT ONCE YOU LEARN HOW TO TELL TIME, YOU HAVE TO BE ON IT."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ORGUP
DIMAT
ANOMEY
CLUSKE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: BLAZE FORTY TINKLE SPRUCE
Answer: What to do about squeaky furniture wheels — USE "CASTER" OIL.

WEATHER

EUROPE HIGH LOW ASIA HIGH LOW

Africa HIGH LOW

Latin America HIGH LOW

NORTH AMERICA HIGH LOW

MIDDLE EAST HIGH LOW

OCEANIA HIGH LOW

WEDNESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Rough. FRANKFURT: Overcast. Toms: 3-11 (19-34). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Toms: 3-11 (19-34). PARIS: Overcast. Toms: 4-12 (41-53). ROMAN: Partly cloudy. Toms: 3-11 (19-34). TEL AVIV: Not Available. ZURICH: Overcast. Toms: 4-12 (41-53). SINGAPORE: Partly cloudy. Toms: 24-30 (75-86). SOUTHERN: Partly cloudy. Toms: 24-30 (75-86). SYDNEY: Partly cloudy. Toms: 24-30 (75-86). TOKYO: Partly cloudy. Toms: 24-30 (75-86). WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. Toms: 24-30 (75-86). YOKOHAMA: Partly cloudy. Toms: 24-30 (75-86).

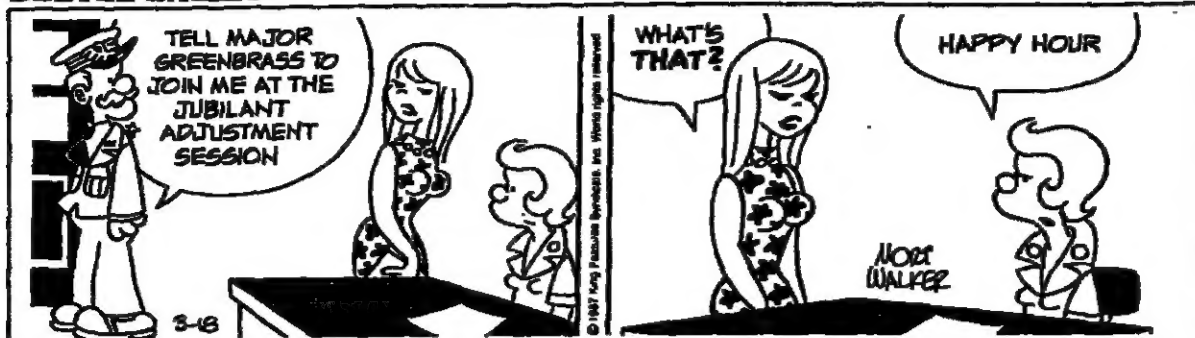
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



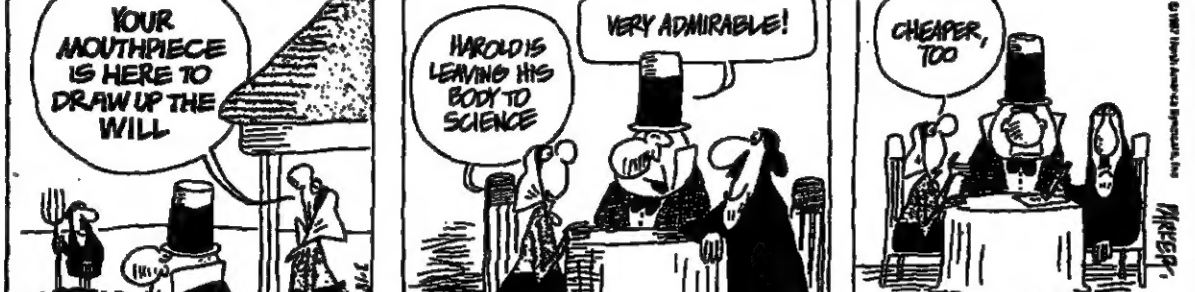
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Presse March 17

Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

ANP-CBS Gault Index: 3248
Previous: 324.8

Hang Seng

Frankfurt

London

Paris

Singapore

Tokyo

Zurich

Stockholm

Switzerland

U.S. Dollar

Yen

Mark

Franc

Scrub

Shilling

Ringgit

Rupiah

Dirham

Sheqel

Leone

Cedi

Quacha

Malawi

Botswana

Swaziland

Lesotho

Namibia

Angola

BOOKS

OVERHEAD IN A BALLOON:

Twelve Stories of Paris

By Mavis Gallant. 196 pages. \$16.95. Random House, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

THE title of Mavis Gallant's latest collection of stories refers to a balloon ride taken by one of the characters — "swaying in silence, between the clouds and the Burgundy Canal, he had been able to reach a decision," Gallant writes. "He did not say what about."

At the same time, however, "Overhead in a Balloon" might also be taken as an apt description of the author's point of view. Gallant has always written from a high altitude, and these new stories, the strangest and most particularly this. As a result, the characters' actions tend to be seen as the tiny, almost laughable scurrilous of an alien species, their emotional dilemmas as the faintly absurd posturings of vain, silly or self-deluded creatures.

In fact, most of the people in "Overhead in a Balloon" are decidedly unpleasant folks. Prism and Grapes — the two literary hangers-on in "A Painful Affair," "A Flying Start" and "Gripes and Poche" — are amusing but ultimately depressing fellows whose careers give off the sour smell of cynicism and deferred ambition. The members of the French family in "Luc and His Father" are a self-absorbed lot, too busy projecting their fantasies and expectations upon one another to take responsibility for their own failures. And Sander Speck, the art dealer in "Speck's Idea," is a sad opportunist, practiced in the wooing and exploitation of artists' widows.

Like Gallant's previous work, these stories share a sense of loss, disappointment and displacement. Whether they are Frenchmen or expatriates, the characters in "Overhead in a Balloon" are all spiritual exiles — people in search of a family or the simple idea of home. Some live dismal, solitary lives — eating health foods alone in empty restaurants or worrying that they will die among strangers in a public institution. Others are married or live with their families, but in most cases such arrangements turn out to be mere formalities, lacking necessary emotional core. The narrator of "A Recollection" marries a girl named Magdalena during the war to protect her from the Nazis — she takes a train trip with him, then leaves to "roll on to new adventures." Many years later, when they are both old and frail, he begins receiving desperate letters from her, begging him to come to her aid.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

PARLE BACH JAW
OBOES ORTHO OLE
ABRAFT PERIL SOB
CELTIC TITWILIGHT
HYDROS DER
LAG PERSEIDS
SENAT SERE GRIT
THE WESTERN WORLD
EROS PUNS ORALS
MENDHINS PRY
ION AGR SAE
ARTISTASAYOUNG
AGA STALK INANE
FEZ TERMS NEVIS
TEE BRTA GREET

3-18/87

An expatriate herself (she left Canada in 1950 to live in Paris), Gallant writes with the observant eye of an outsider, carefully noting such matters as the difference between "the sob" of a Parisian ambulance and "the wall of a police van," the forbidding placement of salon furniture in "stiff little circles"; the subtle class differences between literary social climbing in France and England. Changes in Paris are duly noted (the transformation of private homes into Third-World embassies; the worn-out look of shopping centers left over from the '60s building boom); as are the changes in mores and literary fashions. But while this occasionally makes for some inspired and funny satire — most notably, in the tales set in the art and publishing communities — the reader notices that a certain blindness, absent in Gallant's last collection ("Home Truths"), is on sight in these stories.

(Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.)

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Weeks on list

1. WINDMILLS OF THE GODS, by Sidney

2. THE EYES OF THE DRAGON, by Stephen King

3. RED STORM RISING, by Tom Clancy

4. NIGHT OF THE FOX, by Paul Higgins

5. THE PANIC OF '89, by Paul Erdman

6. DREAMS ARE NOT ENOUGH, by the

7. FLIGHT OF THE INTRUDER, by the

8. THE PRINCE OF TIDES, by Paul Cooney

9. BOLT, by Dick Francis

10. THE PATRIOT, by James Clavell

11. THE DINNER PARTY, by Howard Fast

12. PATIENCE OF A SAINT, by Andrew M. Greeley

13. SANDY, by Elmore Leonard

14. A SEASON ON THE BRINK, by John

15. THE FITZGERALDS AND THE KEN-

16. NEDDY, by Doris Kemmer Goodwin

17. FATHER-SON, by William Styron

18. ECHOES IN THE DARKNESS, by Joseph

19. A DAY IN THE LIFE OF AMERICA

20. YOU'RE ONLY OLD ONCE, by De-

21. THE SEARCH FOR SIGNS OF INTELLI-

22. GENTLE LIFE IN THE UNIVERSE, by

23. THE AMERICAN, by Isaac Asimov

24. HOME, by Garry Wills

25. INTIMATE PARTNERS, by Maggie

26. LIFE WISH, by J.D. Ireland

27. DANCING ON MY GRAVE, by Gail

28. THE CHECKING, by David Walker

29. JAMES HERRIOT'S DOG STORIES, by

30. JAMES HERRIOT

31. MEN WHO HATE WOMEN & THE

32. WOMEN WHO LOVE THEM, by Susan

33. THE FRUGAL GOURMET COOKS

34. WITH WINE, by Jeff Smith

35. THE ROTATION DIET, by Martin Ka-

36. WEBSTER'S NINTH NEW COLLE-

37. GATE DICTIONARY, (Merriam-Web-

38. THE FRUGAL GOURMET, by Jeff

39. Smith

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SPORTS

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Czech Hockey Player Finds a Place If Not a Home, in NHL



'I still miss my parents, my sister. I don't know when I can see them.'

— Michael Pivonka

By William Gildea

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Michael Pivonka defected from Czechoslovakia last summer, he took with him his fiancée. It was easier than leaving alone.

And in his first season with the Washington Capitals of the National Hockey League, the 20-year-old Pivonka can thank Renata Nekvindova for making the bad times better and the good ones sweeter.

"It was much easier for me," said Pivonka. "When I talked with the guy from Minnesota, Musil." — Frank Musil, who had left Czechoslovakia about the same time and joined the Minnesota North Stars — "he came alone. He told me he lived with a nice American family. They gave him a room, they gave him a phone, everything he wants. But he said, 'I came to my room at night and nobody was home.'"

The Americanization of Michael Pivonka is, officially, a five-year proposition, after which he can become a U.S. citizen. It may not take long for him to adjust to life in the West, or life in the NHL — he has 17 goals and 25 assists this season — but the Capitals' general manager, David Poole, who brought him to the United States, believes it could take years before Pivonka feels at home in either arena.

"He has to adjust to the travel, the number of games, the type of hockey, the playoffs, the winning, the losing, the mental aspects," Poole said. "Off the ice, it involves the meaning of the money he makes," reportedly \$1 million over five years, "the life-style he and Renata choose to live, their friends. I think we're going to have a two-to-three-year period of adjustment."

That is not long, Poole believes.

considering how Pivonka began life in the United States.

"When I came here," said Pivonka, "I had just one luggage, with the shorts and T-shirt from vacation. That's it."

Pivonka and his wife took Pivonka and Nekvindova into their home for several weeks and "started with clothing, toiletries, and graduated to things like an apartment, a car."

"It was a big deal bringing Michael over and everybody probably had some expectations that were above what we'd expect from a Canadian kid or an American kid coming in here," said the Capitals' coach, Bryan Murray. "But I'm very happy with him."

"Since mid-January, he's come back to the level where we thought he was at this point. He's playing fairly strong. He's shooting the puck pretty well now. But he's playing in a position that I think he

should play in, and that is not first or second center, but third or fourth center.

"Maybe early on, we were forced because of numbers to play him pretty high in our lineup. The thing that was happening to Michael was that he was put into situations against top opponents, and having a hard time defensively in particular."

"The thing that was a problem early on was the way they play center in Czechoslovakia, to protect the points. We play our center to help our defense."

"So we're pretty happy with him now because of the opponent we're able to match him against and the way he's starting to play. I think he's feeling more comfortable as well."

"I still miss my parents, my sister. I don't know when I can see them. I can phone them. I phone them once a week."

Back in the Prague suburb of Kladno, his father, Lubomir, has been demoted from a high school head coach in field events to assistant coach. Pivonka said, because of the defection. "That means he gets a little bit less money."

But, he said, "Czechoslovakia is the best of the socialist countries. I played for the national team. I had good money. I had all I want."

Actually, not everything. "Here I am feeling a little bit more free."

And there is the money. "It's not easy, but you know when I came here I didn't speak English too much. I understood it a little bit. The first two months, many people helped me. I was starting a whole new life."

"At the beginning of the season I figured I was a very good player, but in December and January I don't know what happened. I don't score."

"Maybe I was tired. Hard legs or something. First year. I don't know."

"It's much different. In Czechoslovakia, they have a much bigger ice rink. You have lots more time. Here, you must do everything faster. You must shoot faster. There are many more games. 80 games at home, we play 40 games, or 44. There's more contact here because of the smaller rinks. Much more body contact."

"But I feel much better in the last month, and I think I will to the end of the season."

Teammates Gaetan Duchesne and Kevin Hatcher have helped Pivonka and Nekvindova get settled. She is studying English and taking tennis lessons. In high school, she was a long jumper and was majoring in physical education in a university before they left. They rent a house and plan to buy one after the season.

In the summer, Pivonka wants to sample American leisure. Relax at a beach. Travel — maybe Hawaii, maybe Florida. Tennis. Golf. "I like to play tennis, but I've only played four or five times during the season because there's not much time. But I've never played golf. I want to play golf."

He learns English watching television. At practice, he works on his shooting. "I must learn to shoot faster," he said. "I'm passing all the time. Everybody tells me, 'Shoot, shoot.' Sometimes I pass it when I can shoot."

"I feel that it's a time thing," said Murray, "where a year from today you'll be saying, 'Boy, what a change in Michael.' I think he has made adjustments, but I think they will continue for some time."

Pivonka has time to learn and, he suspects, even longer before he will be reunited with his family.

"Maybe 10 years," he said.

English Rugby Suspends 4 From Match in Wales

United Press International

LONDON — England rugby team captain Richard Hill, lock forward Gareth Chilcott and Graham Dawe were suspended Tuesday for one match because of "totally unacceptable" behavior March 7 in a Five Nations game in Wales, officials of the English Rugby Football Union announced.

Dooley threw a punch early in the match that broke Welsh forward Phil Davies' nose and cheekbone. Chilcott and Dawe were involved in several rough incidents during scrums and hills, apparently, was judged to have not been in control of his team's discipline.

Union officials said the four would not play in the Five Nations match April 4 against Scotland.

Union secretary Dudley Wood said the ban would not affect the four players' chances of being chosen for the World Cup in New Zealand and Australia in May and June.

It was the first time players were suspended who had not been sent off by the referee during a game.



LONELY GOING — Susan Butcher, 1986 winner of the Iditarod Trail Sled Dog Race, trudging on through the Alaskan snow. She had dropped back into a tie for second place Monday, with 269 miles to go in the 888-mile annual race with a first prize of \$50,000.

Failed Role Models, Falling Expectations

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Can you dare root for a U.S. college athlete anymore? This question is asked after the final dazzling game of David Robinson of the Naval Academy, who scored his uniform number, 50, against Michigan last week.

This question is also asked in the wake of Gary McLain's admission — for big bucks, in Sports Illustrated magazine — that he took drugs while playing for Villanova during the 1985 National Collegiate Athletic Association tournament's final four, and this question is asked while athletes are being escorted from locker rooms to deliver a urine sample during this year's NCAA tournament.

Nobody should have believed that college athletes were better than any other segment of the population, but when newspapers send journalists all over the country, when the tub-thumpers on television sell beer and cars via these young men, you get the feeling a lot of people are rooting, caring, identifying, emulating.

"We are role models," said Digger Phelps, the coach at Notre Dame. "Somebody's got to do something."

What the players are doing is giving samples to any players with traces of drugs can be weeded out. Mandatory testing has always seemed ominous to me, but after reading McLain's telling how he put one over on Villanova's my libertarian defenses are down, way down.

I am not sure whether I am more concerned about protecting McLain from himself, or protecting us from being enthusiastic about somebody who is laughing at us. But I do know that if they had mandatory testing in 1985, McLain might have stopped doing cocaine for a while, or else Georgetown would have won another title.

Is testing unfair to athletes? Dean Smith of North Carolina, one of the most conscientious people in coaching, said, "I'm sort of an ACLU type, and this does bother me on individual rights." But Smith added, "If it could help one young man, I guess I'd be for it."

Phelps is hardly from the hang-on-high school of coaches, for whom the recently departed

VANTAGE POINT/George Vecsey

Woody Hayes was a patron saint. This old religion reporter once saw Phelps during a convocation of lay Roman Catholics on the Notre Dame campus and, take my word for it, he was more activist, more liberal, than most of the delegates.

But Phelps said, "I'm going to give up some constitutional rights," and the first six players I interviewed agreed with him.

It was only two years ago that fans and writers were thrilled by spunky little Gary McLain, who engineered a massive upset in the national final.

I was captivated enough by McLain to look him up a month later, to find out how that upset had changed his life. He sounded bright and mature, acknowledging that he was not big enough to make an impact in pro ball but talking of a future on Wall Street.

McLain was handed a Wall Street job mainly because he was a basketball hero, but he abused his expense account and ultimately — the way cocaine progresses — he forged a check.

One can root for McLain to continue his recovery, but one can also feel disillusioned about him and even a bit about Villanova. There are people who knew McLain was a heavy user as well as a moocher, but they were willing to put up with his selling stolen sneakers and "borrowing" money because he brought some dazzle, some prestige, into their lives.

Meanwhile, McLain was laughing at them. He and several other recruited athletes declined to take a freshman orientation tour because it was for "geeks." At that stage, this was not cocaine talking. It was the arrogance of the blue-chipper who gets away with it because he fills the arena.

This is the bargain the people at Villanova made. I don't want to

jump on Rolfe Massimino, the coach, at this bitter moment, because he did keep on his players to graduate and his concept of "family" does seem genuine. However, McLain's bragging tells me Villanova was as intentionally obnoxious about addiction as most other teams, most other places of business.

"I've come to realize it's a business," said Luke Nolan, the saddened president of the Villanova class of 1985, who added that he would feel a lot better about McLain "if the next story I read said he was contributing his money from that article to educating high school students, that he was going to make some restitution, make some amends."

Don't hold your breath. McLain dumped on a school that was using him. He got a degree. The school got a championship. Fair deal all around, until Sports Illustrated whacked Villanova between the eyes with a heavy dose of reality.

In the meantime, what are we supposed to feel the next time we see a player who interests us? David Robinson is one of the most interesting college athletes I have ever seen, for his intelligent incredulity that he grew to be 7 feet 1 inch (2.15 meters), that he turned out to be David Robinson, as well as for his like, devastating full-court game.

I am willing to believe Robinson is as healthy, as straight-arrow, as he seems. But before we encourage children and adults to care about the imported talent at the big-time schools, we may need the numbers on the printout sheets from the lab.

It is called consumer protection. The colleges make money off the athletes; the networks sell the beer; and fans have the right to know whether the athlete shooting the basket and chattering into the microphone is flying on adrenaline, or much, much worse.

SPORTS BRIEFS

U.S.-German Cup Showdown

NEW YORK (AP) — The U.S. Davis Cup team, having been upset in the opening round by Paraguay, will have to defeat the upset West German team led by Boris Becker if it is to stay in the World Group in 1988.

The United States and West Germany will play July 24-26 in the United States, with the winner remaining in the World Group for 1988 while the loser drops down to zonal play next year. Only the 16 nations in the World Group compete for the prestigious Davis Cup.

For the Record

Michel Platini, Patrick Batistoni, eight former teammates and a former manager of the French soccer team St. Etienne must stand trial May 17 on fraud charges involving a club slash fund of about 20 million francs (about \$3 million), magistrates ruled in Lyon. (APF)

The European Football Union will introduce sanctions for second-round matches next season in its three major club tournaments — the Champions' Cup, Cup Winners' Cup and UEFA Cup — to avoid having the top teams meeting too early, officials said. (Reuters)

The Denver Broncos and the Los Angeles Rams likely will play an exhibition game next summer in London's Wembley Stadium, NFL commissioner Pete Rozelle said. (AP)

John Chaney, whose Temple team won a school record 32 games this season, was named coach of the year by the U.S. Basketball Writers Association. (UPI)

Socrates Oliveira, one of Brazil's best and most controversial soccer players of recent years, announced he was quitting the game to resume full-time medical studies. (UPI)

European Soccer Tournaments: A Trying Time

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The European soccer community reflects an intriguing balance of human and national characteristics. Move an Englishman here, a West German, a Dane or a Dutchman there and one may hope that he can change the nature of his adopted club. Put a bit of backbone into things, perhaps.

Alternatively, he might become subsumed in the local milieu, taking on new colors, new neuroses, as others might change an overcoat.

This week's European club tournaments will be full of transplanted individuals under pressure. Quite uplifting, really. It suggests we are all one people and sport is the great integrator.

But I doubt that the presidents of the Real Madrid and Barcelona teams, respectively, imported a Dutch and an English coach merely to reach the quarterfinals with clubs still afflicted by Latin inconsistencies. But there it is. Real Madrid, under Leo Beenhakker, is the Madrid of old: shocking away from home and once again in the position of trying to overcome a hefty deficit in the second leg in the Bernabéu.

If Madrid wins the European Cup, the major trophy, it will have to do so in the Houdini pattern of its winning the UEFA Cup for the past two years: giving the opponent a massive lead, then overhauling it. This time nothing stirred inside Madrid's white shirts until it was down, 3-0, against Red Star Belgrade in Yugoslavia. Then came two Madrid penalties: Hugo Sánchez missed on one, scored on one and hope was reborn.

That first leg of 4-2 to Belgrade is small-try compared to the five-goal routs of Real Madrid last season at home. And the Yugoslavians are not the best of travelers. However, having lost two main strikers, Jorge Valdano through hepatitis and Emilio Butragueño through injury, Madrid's hopes ride on Sánchez, the Mexican who outscores everyone in Spain but, as his penalties show, is ever mercurial.

Yet Madrid has been playing excellently in the league for a month, ever since it was thrashed by Barcelona, and by three goals from Gary Lineker in particular. But despite Lineker, despite Mark Hughes, despite the coach, Terry Venables, British dependability has deserted Barcelona. The club has fallen from the top of the Spanish league and is a goal down against Dundee United. Even if its house is full of 120,000 roaring Catalans, the atmosphere will only harden the Scots into dour, dependable defiance.

One for all, and all for one is a characteristic that cannot be bought, although some Italian clubs and some European Community politicians want to end the restriction of two imports per team. Not that mass imports would change Italy's defensive mentality. Inter-Milan starts at 0-0 for Wednesday's home leg against IFK Gothenburg while Torino is 0-0 away to FC Swarovski Tirol.

West Germany, more an exporter of talent than an importer these days, is back to solid strength. Bayern Munich has virtually avenged its defeat of a year ago against RSC Anderlecht by going 5-0 at home against the depleted Belgians. And Borussia Mönchengladbach, despite its yawning years in domestic competition, has a 3-0 edge against Portugal's Vitoria Guimaraes.

The German changes to your calendar by are managerial. Udo Lattek, the past coach of Mönchengladbach and Borussia Dortmund, will depart Bayern Munich, win or lose the European Cup, for Cologne next summer. His successor will be Jupp Heynckes, once his protégé at Mönchengladbach. This managerial merry-go-round makes lasting change unlikely. How can a man, manager or player, influence the long term response to seasonal crises if his hand is so fleetingly on the wheel?

Venables had seemed to steady the volatile Barcelona players, instilling focus and keeping them cool in the eye of the storm. But rumor has it that the "El Tio" ship

is passing through, that come high summer he, too, will be in new waters. Possibly with AC Milan or Juventus.

Every manager has his price. Almost. Hamburg, desperate to replace the departing Ernst Happel, knocked on Russia's door recently. It wanted to know if Valeri Lobanovsky, manager of both Dynamo Kiev and the Soviet national squad, was for hire. Nyet. Lobanovsky is under contract until 1990. But perhaps Hamburg should enquire at a later date. President Andrei Gromyko recently pinned the Order of the Red Banner on Lobanovsky's chest, but it should be remembered how the soccer federation sent Lobanovsky into sporting exile a decade ago when his Kiev players ran out of steam trying to double as European Cup Winners' Cup champions and as the national team.

A winner and a loser there, as everywhere, are separate entities. Lobanovsky, the wily fellow, has recruited a physiologist to plot the rest periods as well as the fitness of each individual in his care. Kiev is still on course to produce the Soviet Union's first European Cup victory. Indeed, Kiev can afford to be flexible: its quarterfinal opponent, Beşiktaş of Turkey, fearing a mauling and an unsupportable second leg match in Istanbul, begged the Russians to reverse the matches and play first in Turkish territory.

Lobanovsky obliged. Kiev ran up a mere 5-0 goal advantage. The return leg amounts to a respite that even a super team like Dynamo Kiev requires.

But nothing is stable. Earlier this year, during an indoor tournament in Munich, another West German approach met Soviet approval. Commodore, the electronics firm whose name is carried on Bayern Munich shirts, wondered if there was a possibility of Kiev spreading the good word. Sure, replied Soviet officials. A little more than \$12,000 converted Kiev into the Commodores. A great deal more might make the grand finale of this European season an all-electronic European Cup between Bayern Munich and Dynamo Kiev.

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Cleveland State Is Upset By Illinois State in NIT

United Press International

CLEVELAND — Derrick Sanders scored 20 of his game-high 27 points in the second half Monday night as Illinois State defeated Cleveland State, 79-77, in a second-round game of the National Invitation Tournament.

"I just went around there taking my shots," said Sanders, who made 11 of 13. "Fortunately, they were falling in."

Cleveland State (25-8) closed to 77-74 on Clinton Ramsey's two free throws with 23 seconds left. But he missed on a three-point shot that would have tied the score with eight seconds to go and Todd Starks sank two free throws with five seconds left for the final margin.

Ken McFadden led Cleveland State with 20 points.

Vanderbilt 109, Florida St. 92; In Nashville, Tennessee, Barry Goheen, Barry Booker and Will Perdue each got 22 points as Vanderbilt scored its most points in five seasons. Florida State (19-11) was led by Pee Wee Barber's 23 points.

